



The Vaccine Pock & Subsequent Echar.

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Month
1 & 2

12

Engraved for the London Vaccine Institution.



London Vaccine Institution:

FOR

INOCULATING AND SUPPLYING MATTER

FREE OF EXPENSE.

PATRONIZED BY

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS,

MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

The Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY,

AND THE CORPORATION

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1806,

AND

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

"It would shed consolation into the bosom of every family."

Address of the Lond. Vac. Inst.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY JAMES SWAN, 76, FLEET STREET,

Printer to the Royal Jennerian & London Vaccine Institutions, & to the Esculapian Fund.

1825.



DESCRIPTION OF THE VACCINE POCK.

In vaccination, a redness at the place of puncture, or incision, takes place in a day or two; a little pimple then arises, which may be felt with the finger, or be distinctly seen; this gradually increases till the tenth day, when it appears about the size of a pea, considerably depressed on its summit, elevated at its circumference, with an areola, or circumscribed inflammation, about the size of half a crown, surrounding the pock. If at this time the circulation be quickened by heat or exercise, or if by grasping the arm the skin at the inflamed part be put upon the stretch, there is an appearance of throbbing in the areola, or inflamed part, arising from the pulsations of the neighbouring arteries. After this, the centre dries and hardens, taking on the appearance of a dark brown crust or scab, which insensibly is extended throughout its substance; and in about three weeks, from the time of the inoculation, the crust or scab falls off, in shape and colour resembling a tamarind stone, leaving an eschar or cicatrix (cicatricle) often indelible or permanent through future life.

CRITERION OF PROTECTION.

If, from any kind of accident, the pock be broken, or if the matter have been taken from it in such quantity as to destroy its ordinary appearance, the inflammation and induration always accompanying or constituting the areola, yields the certain proof of the subject being perfectly protected. At this period a symptomatic fever, however transient, is always felt by the patient.—J. W. Director of the Lond. Vacc. Inst.

“The efflorescence at the inoculated part, which seldom supervenes before the eighth or later than the eleventh day, is to be regarded as an indication that the whole system is affected.”—WOODVILLE, London.

“Le seul symptome essentiellement necessaire, est la tumeur produite par le virus à la place de l'inoculation.”—AUBERT, à Paris.

“The appearance of the areola is a decided proof that the antivariolous change has been produced in the system; and, independent of this circumstance, I know no means by which the practitioner can be assured that the true disease has taken place”—DE CARRO, Vienna.

“In some of the darker-complexioned Asiatics, the areola is not so obvious to the eye as in European patients, on account of the different opacity of the rete mucosum of the skin; but the hand applied to the circumference of the vesicle, readily discovers the firm hardness in them as well as in Europeans.”—ANDERSON, Madras.

EXTRANEOUS ERUPTIONS NOT PRODUCIBLE.

Can extraneous humours be inoculated together with the Cowpock? No; nor yet with the Smallpox. By the violence of the latter disease, the constitution may be so injured, that latent tendencies (technically, predisposing causes) may be aggravated, and the patient thus become a victim to disease, which, without the previous shock of Smallpox, he might have altogether escaped. Vaccination and Variolation are works so distinct, that, begun, carried on, and completed in the constitution, they admit not any other disease to mingle with them. They can only shew themselves near relatives to each other. While they uniformly arrest, during their presence, other diseases, as scarlatina, measles, &c. they exist sometimes and go on together, each diminishing the effect of its sister disease. From such subject, the inoculator can take matter by applying his lancet to the one or the other pock, and this will produce only the one distinct disease which he makes choice of.—J. W.

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OF THE
London Vaccine Institution.

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 At No. 6, Bond Court, Walbrook, at 2 o'Clock.

PHILANTHROPISTS, everywhere, are invited to recommend to their too thoughtless Neighbours to repair with their **CHILDREN**, for **GRATUITOUS VACCINATION**, to the daily Stations, 337 and 426 $\frac{1}{2}$, Strand, at 9 o'clock; to 27, Lisle-street, at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock; to 3, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, at 10 o'clock; to 144 and 63, High Holborn, and to 21, Union-court, Holborn-hill, at 10 o'clock; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, at 11 o'clock; to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, Walbrook, by the Mansion-house, at 2 o'clock; to 5 Percy-street, Tottenham-court road; Broad street, Golden-square; the Inoculation Hospital, St. Pancras; and to the Houses of the following benevolent Medical Practitioners:—

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 who vaccinate the Poor, gratis.

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Attendance, gratis, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, daily.

Inoculations on Mondays, by Dr. Walker.—At the Vestry, at St. John's Church, Horselydown, at 2 o'Clock; Station of Lancaster's Royal Free School, No. 5, Thomas Street, Borough Hospitals, at 3 o'Clock; at the South London Dispensary, No. 1, Lambeth Road, *near the Obelisk*, at 4 o'Clock.

Can a Mother forget her Sucking Child, that she should not have Compassion on the Son of her Womb?—yea they may forget—

Isaiah, c. xlix. v. 15.

In 1817, 1051 Children lost their Lives by the Smallpox, within the Bills of Mortality alone; in 1818, the number was reduced to 421; but in 1819 it amounted to 712; in 1820 to 792; in 1821 to 508; in 1822 to 604; and in 1823 to 774.

The Cowpock effectually prevents Smallpox, and is inoculated, Daily, *free of Expense*,

At No. 337 and No. 426 $\frac{1}{2}$, Strand, at 9 o'Clock;

At No. 27, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, at half-past 9;

At No. 3, Chatham Place, Broad Street, Bloomsbury, at 10;

At No. 144 and No. 63, High Holborn, at 10;

At No. 21, Union Court, Holborn Hill, at half-past 10;

At No. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, at 11;

At No. 6, Bond Court, Walbrook, at 2 o'clock;

Also at other Stations in all Parts of the Town.

The Managers respectfully solicit the humane to recommend to their careless neighbours to take their Children to any of the foregoing Stations of the Institution, where they will receive Vaccinations free from expense. Thus may any benevolent individual have an opportunity of contributing, even by his advice, towards the extermination of a disease, which, it is to be lamented, yet continues in this country to torment, to disfigure, and to destroy.

LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION,

FOR

Inoculating and supplying Vaccine Matter,

FREE OF EXPENSE.

REGULATIONS.

THIS Institution shall consist of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Managers, Governors, Trustees, Treasurer, and Secretary.

They will employ a Resident Inoculator, or Inoculators, a Collector, and such other officers and servants as may be necessary.

There shall be a Director to the London Vaccine Institution, who shall be allowed, with the approbation of the Board of Managers, to recommend to the stations of resident inoculators, medical gentlemen, who are competent to attend to the inoculation of the patients, who will be willing to receive his instructions in vaccination, and to follow his directions in selecting and supplying the matter.

There shall be an Assistant-director, or Assistant-directors, to the London Vaccine Institution.

Governors.

Subscribers of one pound or guinea, or upwards, per annum, or of five pounds or guineas, or upwards, at one payment, are Governors of this Institution,

No person becoming a Governor, shall vote on any question till six months after subscribing.

No Governor, who shall be more than one year in arrear, shall have any power or privilege as a Governor, until such arrear be paid.

Managers.

The affairs and concerns of the Institution shall be directed and administered by a Board of Managers, consisting of forty-eight Governors, whose appointment shall be honorary.

Sixteen of this Board, at least, shall be of the Medical Profession, forming a Medical Council, to whom the consideration of all questions of a medical nature shall be referred.

One-third of the Board of Managers shall annually vacate their office ; but they may all, or any of them, be re-elected.

In the first and second years their going out shall be determined by lot ; afterwards by rotation, as they stand on the list.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents are, *ex-officio*, members of this board.

A President, or a Vice-president, and in their absence a member of the board, shall take the chair at the meetings of the Managers ; five of whom shall be a quorum, when the business shall commence by reading the minutes of the last meeting.

The Managers shall meet on the first Thursday in March, June, September, and December, at seven in the evening; or oftener, as they may deem necessary.

They shall provide a house, in some convenient part of the metropolis, to be called

THE LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

In this house the Inoculators shall reside, and conduct the business of the Institution; where the Managers shall hold their meetings, if they find it convenient.

The Managers shall cause accounts to be kept of all receipts, payments, and transactions of the institution, and of the business of its officers and servants; which accounts shall be made up, at the end of the year, and audited before the first of March.

Secretary.

The Secretary shall be elected annually, and his office shall be honorary.

He is, *ex-officio*, a member of every meeting and committee in which he acts.

He shall enter the Minutes in a rough Minute-book (which shall be signed by the Chairman), and cause them to be copied into the Fair-book, against the next meeting.

He shall regularly give notice of all the meetings of the institution and its committees; such notices to be sent by post, at the expense of the person addressed.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall be elected annually, and his office shall be honorary.

An account of all monies belonging to the Institution, and all receipts and payments, shall be entered in a book, under the direction of the Treasurer, and deposited with the Secretary for the use of the Trustees.

The Treasurer shall pay all such bills and drafts on the Society as shall be approved of by a Board of Managers, and signed by the Secretary.

He shall make up his accounts to the 31st of December in every year, and lay them before the Managers, in order to their being prepared for the annual inspection of the Auditors, who shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

Collector.

The Collector shall be elected and appointed by the Managers.

The Collector shall receive all subscriptions and donations belonging to the institution; which shall be entered in a book kept solely for that purpose, and laid before the Managers at all their meetings.

All monies received by the Collector shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, before the first Thursday in March, June, September, and December.

A book, containing the names of all Governors, arranged alphabetically, with ten columns, to contain ten year's subscriptions, shall be kept by the Collector, which book shall be laid before the Managers, at all their meetings.

Resident Inoculators.

The Governors, assembled in a general meeting, shall elect the Resident Inoculators, who shall be of the medical profession, and previously approved of and recommended by the Managers.

They shall inoculate all persons, free of expense, who shall apply to them for that purpose, at the house of the institution, during such hours as the Managers shall appoint, every day, Sundays excepted.

They shall supply the matter of inoculation, free of expense, to all the Medical Practitioners and Governors, who shall apply for it during such hours.

They shall keep a faithful register of those whom they inoculate, in a book kept for that purpose, specifying the name, residence, and age of the patient, with remarks on the event of the inoculation, and a regular account of the charges of matter supplied, and the names and residence of the applicants.

They shall take the charge of the books and writings of the Society, which shall be open to the inspection of the Governors, during the public hours.

Election of Honorary Officers.

Once a year, the Managers shall provide for the Governors, a list of those members of the Society who vacate their offices.

Each Governor may strike out any names he pleases, and write any others whom he may wish to be elected.

He shall then fold up the list, and deliver it to the President or Chairman, who shall immediately put it into the balloting vessel.

The name of each Governor, who delivers in his list, shall be noted by the Secretary, or other person appointed in his place.

Two Scrutineers shall be appointed, by the majority present; and when the ballot is closed, they shall cast up the number of votes for each person, and report the same in writing to the President or Chairman, who shall declare those who have the majority of votes to be the persons elected.

General Meetings.

There shall be an annual general meeting of Governors on the first Thursday in April; at which, and at all special general meetings, seven shall form a quorum; the time of meeting to be fixed by the Managers.

A President, a Vice-president, a member of the Board of Managers, or, in their absence, any other Governor of the institution, shall take the chair.

The minutes of the transactions at every general meeting

shall be entered in a rough Minute-book, and signed by the Chairman, which shall be the Secretary's authority for transcribing them into a Fair-book. This mode of proceeding shall also be observed by the Board of Managers, and all the Committees and Sub-committees of the institution.

The business at the annual meeting shall be commenced by reading the minutes of the last annual meeting, and those of all the extraordinary, or special general meetings, which have occurred, the fair copy of which shall be signed by the Chairman.

The minutes of the Board of Managers, since the last annual meeting, shall then be read for their approbation and confirmation.

The Managers shall lay before the meeting, a statement of the audited accounts of the last year, specifying the receipts and expenditures, the balance in hand, or deficiency; and a report of the state of the institution, describing its progress, the numbers inoculated, the charges of matter supplied, and the number of applicants, during the last year.

All business brought before a general meeting for the decision of the Governors, except such as relates to the formation or abrogation of the laws of the institution, shall be determined by a majority present, either by ballot, show of hands, or a division; which decision shall be final.

No new law, nor abrogation or alteration of any existing law, shall be valid, unless confirmed at a subsequent general meeting.

Special Meetings.

Fifteen Governors may call a special general meeting, by giving notice to the Secretary, in writing, signed with their names, and describing, fully, the business they intend to bring forward; in which case, the Secretary shall give six days' notice by letter to the Governors.

Five Managers may call a special general meeting of their Board, by giving notice, in writing, to their Secretary, signed with their names, and stating the object of their meeting; in which case, the Secretary shall cause notice to be sent to all the Managers, three days prior to the meeting.

Honorary and Corresponding Members, and appointed Inoculators.

Persons not of the medical profession, residing in the British empire, or in foreign nations, who shall distinguish themselves in the cause of Vaccination, may be elected honorary and corresponding members of the institution, and have diplomas presented to them.

Medical men in the metropolis, and other parts of the United Kingdom, or residing in foreign parts, who evince their zeal in the cause of Vaccination, may be elected honorary and cor-

responding members, and be appointed Inoculators to the institution.

To each person so elected and appointed, (who shall have distinguished himself in the cause of Vaccination,) a diploma shall be presented, signed by order of the Board of Managers. Each person, so elected, shall be requested to make an annual return of the numbers inoculated by him, to the 31st of December in each year, and any observations on the practice. Such returns to be addressed to the Director of the London Vaccine Institution.

Inoculators in the country shall be authorised and requested to put up a board, with the following, or a similar inscription, viz. ‘ Protection from the Small-pox, under the sanction of the London Vaccine Institution. Inoculation, gratis, by Mr. _____, at _____ o’clock.’

LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

Bond Court, Walbrook, February 26th, 1807.

At a special Meeting of the Board of Managers,

WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq. in the Chair :

The Requisition, calling the Meeting to take into consideration the fitness of referring to their Medical Assistants, the consideration of the subject of Vaccination, in order to the forming of a Report, the result of their united experience and inquiries thereupon, &c. being read :

RESOLVED,

That Dr. Walker and the Medical Gentlemen of the Board of Managers, be requested to draw up a report on the present state of Vaccination, and present the same, with their opinions thereon, to the Royal College of Physicians, in the name of this Society ; and that they be requested to sanction the said Report with their Signatures.

Bond Court, Walbrook, February 26, 1807.

At a Meeting of the Medical Assistants and Appointed Inoculators of the London Vaccine Institution, convened by the Board of Managers last night,

JOHN WILSON, Esq. in the Chair :

RESOLVED,

That this Meeting, not having had time to consider and discuss the subject presented to them from the Board of Managers, agreeably to its importance, they do think it proper to adjourn the determination upon it till a future Meeting.

Adjourned till Wednesday, the 4th of March.

Report of the London Vaccine Institution, on the subject of Vaccination, to the Royal College of Physicians.

Bond Court, Walbrook, March 4th, 1807.

At a Board of Medical Assistants and appointed Inoculators of the London Vaccine Institution, convened for the purpose of preparing a Report, in Reply to the general inquiries of the Royal College of Physicians, appointed by His Majesty to investigate the subject of Vaccination.

THOMAS HARDY, Esq. in the Chair.

It was concluded on, after a deliberate consideration of the

facts respecting Vaccination, which had fallen under their notice in their own experience, in what they have had the opportunity of observing in that of others, and in the course of the Inoculations of the Institution,

1st. That the Vaccine Inoculation, when properly conducted, is a practice peculiarly safe in itself, producing a disease which is generally mild in its symptoms, of transient duration, and as perfectly efficacious in protecting from the Smallpox, as is the Variolous Disease itself in preventing its own future occurrence.

2d. That it is also a practice so simple and evident in its effects, that mistakes can hardly occur in it, except through extreme ignorance or neglect; and that, even on this account, it is much to be preferred to the Smallpox, which is sometimes strongly resembled by other cutaneous diseases.

RESOLVED,

That the Secretary do forthwith forward the above statements to the Royal College of Physicians, as the Report of the Board of Medical Assistants, and Appointed Inoculators of the London Vaccine Institution; and that the same be signed by the Chairman, Resident Inoculator, and Secretary.

THOMAS HARDY, *Chairman.*

JOHN WALKER, *Resident Inoculator.*

WILLIAM DANIEL CORDELL, *Secretary.*

*To the Committee of the Royal College of Physicians,
appointed to inquire into the subject of Vaccination.*

REPORT of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of LONDON on VACCINATION.

THE Royal College of Physicians, of London, having received His Majesty's commands, in compliance with an address from the House of Commons, "to inquire into the state of Vaccine Inoculation in the United Kingdom, to report their opinion and observations upon that practice, upon the evidence which has been adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption;" have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an inquiry which equally involves the lives of individuals and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, they have applied separately to each of the Licentiates of the College; they have corresponded with the Colleges of Physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; they have called upon the Societies established for Vaccination, for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have, in consequence, been furnished with a mass of evidence, communicated with the greatest readiness, and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon all the principal points referred to them.

I. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr. Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of Vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilized world. In the British islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated, in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000, and among the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few indeed have stood forth the adversaries of Vaccination, on the same grounds as their predecessors who opposed the inoculation for the Smallpox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning, in the investigation of a subject which must be supported or rejected, upon facts and observation only. With these few exceptions, the testimony in favour of vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory, and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

II. The College of Physicians, in giving their Observations and Opinions on the practice of vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved, but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe; the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations: It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy; in all which respects it possesses material advantages over inoculation for the Smallpox; which, though productive of a disease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from vaccination against the Smallpox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alleged failures have been surprisingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccination; for it appears that there is not nearly so many failures in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the Smallpox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of vaccination over the inoculation of the Smallpox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the Smallpox has succeeded vaccination, whether by inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence, nor in the duration of its symptoms, but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the Smallpox had been deprived, by the previous vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring, that vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the Smallpox, either natural or inoculated.

The College feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to vaccination, that it produces new, unheard of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions, no proofs have been produced; and, after diligent inquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant, men. In these respects then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society are infinitely more considerable; it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by inoculation. It is from

a consideration of the pernicious effects of the Smallpox, that the real value of vaccination is to be estimated. The natural Smallpox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by inoculation, where that has been generally in parishes and towns, about one in 300 has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly one-tenth, some years more than one-tenth, of the whole mortality in London, is occasioned by the Smallpox; and however beneficial the inoculation of the Smallpox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease. It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended, by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the Smallpox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of inoculation through every stage of their illness.

From this, then, the public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the public.

III. The College of Physicians, in reporting their observations and opinions on the evidence adduced in support of vaccination, feel themselves authorised to state, that a body of evidence so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analagous known in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the inventor, was at first received with diffidence: it was not, however, difficult for others to repeat his experiments, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed, and the doubts of the cautious were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the inoculation of the Smallpox; many underwent this operation a second, and even a third time, and the uniform success of these trials, quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But the evidence of the security derived from vaccination against the Smallpox does not rest alone upon those who afterwards underwent variolous inoculation, although amounting to many thousands; for it appears from numerous observations communicated to the College, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic Smallpox. Towns indeed, and districts of the country, in which vaccination has been general, have afterwards had the Smallpox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion. There are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic Smallpox having been subdued by a general vaccination. It will not, therefore, appear extraordinary, that many who have communicated their observations should state, that though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to inquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information and hypothetical reasoning, and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them either to be misapprehended or misrepresented; or that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect Smallpox, before noticed, and which the College have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of vaccination is but of eight years standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents must keep in mind, that a period so short is

too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted, by those acquainted with the history of inoculation for the Smallpox. Vaccination is now, however, well understood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the author of the practice has called spurious Cowpox, by which the public have been misled, as if there were a true and false Cowpox; but it appears, that nothing more was meant, than to express irregularity or difference from that common form and progress of the vaccine pustule from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who performed vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter. There is little doubt that some of the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of the early vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect, that farther observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining, with greater precision, when the vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves, in estimating the evidence, to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the successful introduction of vaccination, not only into every part of Europe, but throughout the vast Continents of Asia and America.

IV. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of vaccination; some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the College, its power of protecting the human body from the Smallpox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the Smallpox, in the few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion, that vaccination affords but a temporary security, is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts that have hitherto occurred. Although the experience of vaccine inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the milkers of cows, in some districts, has been long enough known to ascertain that in them at least, the insusceptibility of the Smallpox contagion does not wear out by time. Another cause, is the charge on vaccination of producing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed. Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and though they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in vaccination; no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of vaccination, need be apprehended from such causes, for, as soon as the public shall view them coolly and without surprise, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the College of Physicians are of opinion, that the progress of vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes, yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expense. Unless, therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic Smallpox, neither vaccination nor inoculation appears at any time to have been general, and when the cause of terror has passed by,

the public have relapsed again into a state of indifference and apathy, and the salutary practice has come to a stand. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may do much, and it will probably be found, that the progress of vaccination in different parts of the United Kingdom, will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given to vaccination, by offering it to the poorer classes without expense, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the inoculation for the Smallpox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but till vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural Smallpox by the means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the Smallpox to the vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations, the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, are compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive, that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope, to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the Smallpox.

Royal College of Physicians,
10th April, 1807.

LUCAS PEPYS, President.

Ja. Hervey, Registrar.

Address of the London Vaccine Institution.

THE Report of the Royal College of Physicians to Parliament, by his Majesty's command, on the subject of Vaccination, has greatly tended to remove the mistaken apprehensions of the doubtful, and to establish confidence in the public mind. There is cause of exultation to the world at large in the triumph of Vaccination—it would shed consolation into the bosom of every family.

The Board of Managers congratulate you on the success which the cause of Vaccination has thus obtained in the country in which it originated, and on its rapid propagation abroad, even to the most distant nations of the earth, where it has been embraced with a grateful ardour, due to its benign importance. They wish it was not their duty to lament the sad effects of the prejudices which have been excited against it, particularly in the Metropolis, where the Smallpox is at present remarkably prevalent and fatal. In the last four weeks, 290 persons have been destroyed by it, within the Bills of Mortality. It

has been stated by the College of Physicians, that 2000 persons annually die by the Smallpox in the Metropolis, and that of those who survive, 600 are afflicted with either blindness, deformity, or loathsome diseases, excited by the Smallpox, rendering them miserable for life, which may give some idea of the deplorable consequences of the malady they are inviting your assistance to eradicate.

The LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION is an Association of zealous friends of the new practice, who have succeeded in extending the benefits of Vaccination throughout the empire, and to countries abroad, and have obtained the co-operation of medical gentlemen, on a scale never before attempted.

Already there are 1554 GENTLEMEN OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, residing in various parts of the British empire, appointed Inoculators to the Institution, who will annually report the numbers they have vaccinated, with any observations they may make on the practice. The Society will thus possess the singular advantage of being informed of the state of Vaccine Inoculation in general, and the members will be furnished with printed Reports, containing the Inoculations in different parts of the empire and abroad, with other interesting information.

The Board of Managers cannot but acknowledge how highly they are gratified with the public spirit and liberality, evinced by the co-operation of so great a number of medical practitioners; and, as it is probable that other professional gentlemen may incline to become Inoculators to the Institution, the Managers will be happy to receive such communications, which are requested to be addressed to Dr. Walker, Bondcourt, Walbrook, who will present them to the Board of Medical Assistants, for their approbation.

It must be evident, that the result of the aggregated efforts of so large a number of Inoculators must far surpass what has ever been effected by any other Institution. The great and unfailing supply of the Vaccine Fluid, daily afforded by the Institution, is of incalculable utility, as without such a resource, vaccination itself, in many places, must be at a stand.

It is hoped, that the consideration of so great a public benefit being afforded, will strongly induce the friends of humanity to aid this Society by their pecuniary contributions, on which it solely relies for support, and that the Institution will soon have enrolled among its members, benevolent characters in every quarter. The strictest economy is observed, but a

considerable expense must unavoidably attend the administration of an establishment on so extensive a scale.

The Board of Managers cannot omit noticing the important acquisition they consider the Institution has obtained, by the appointment of Dr. Walker as Resident Inoculator, whose zeal and well-earned celebrity in the practice of Vaccine Inoculation are so generally known. Not only was he one of its earliest promoters, while diffusing its protecting benefits in Egypt and on the shores of the Mediterranean, but in his native country his practice has been most extensive, having inoculated, in the service of the Institution, with unprecedented success, 12,636 persons, and supplied 72,769 charges of matter to 16,909 applicants. The numerous testimonials he has received from medical gentlemen, in all parts of the empire, of the efficacy of the virus he has supplied, are at once a source of gratification, and a strong proof of his knowledge and experience.

If it has justly been considered by the Legislature, an object worthy of the national munificence, to reward the Physician who first introduced the valuable discovery of Vaccination to the public attention; it is still more important that the *benefits* of the discovery should be carried into *full effect*. The LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION, from the extensive system it has adopted, is calculated to accomplish this great end. The Managers are animated with the expectation, that the persevering exertions of this Society, aided by the wonted liberality of the public, will greatly contribute, at no distant period, to the annihilation of one of the greatest evils incident to the condition of man:—and that the Smallpox, the desolating calamity of twelve centuries, will be remembered only by name.

With an object of such magnitude and importance, whether considered as affecting domestic comfort, or national interest and policy, is it possible that the Managers can appeal to public beneficence in vain? With a confidence in the benevolence of the British character, they, at present, relinquish the intention of applying to Parliament for its support, conscious, at the same time, that for such support, no institution can have a stronger claim.

By order of the Board of Managers,
HUGH BEAMS, *Secretary*.

Bond Court, Walbrook,
Sept. 21, 1807.

The following extracts, from the Annual Reports and other

proceedings of the Institution, from year to year, may help to show the progressive increase of its important services, and how fair are the claims the Association are entitled to make on the continuance of the generosity of a liberal Public, in showing how extensively beneficent are the effects produced by their liberal support of the great Charity.

1808. Dr. BUXTON, VP. *in the Chair*.—Many of the most eminent characters in the United Kingdom have become Vice-Presidents and Governors of the Institution.

This testimony in favour of Vaccination, afforded by an example so honourable to the cause and to themselves, has already had very beneficial effects, in promoting and reviving the practice of Vaccine Inoculation in many places, and has greatly tended to remove the prejudices which have been so mischievously excited by the enemies of Vaccination.

1809. SAMUEL FAVELL, Esq. VP. *in the Chair*.—The Board of Managers have the gratification to remark, that the test of experience, and even of opposition, to which Vaccination has been subjected, appear to have increased the confidence of the Public in its efficacy, and promoted its general acceptance. They have great pleasure in acknowledging the liberality of those medical gentlemen who have become subscribers to the Institution, and further aided its finances, by obtaining its support from benevolent ladies and gentlemen of their acquaintance.

1810. JOHN WILSON, Esq. Manager, *in the Chair*.—The Board of Managers have the happiness to inform the Annual Meeting, that the cause of vaccination still continues to flourish under their auspices. This is evinced by the numerous applications for Matter, not only in the Metropolis, but from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the Colonies and countries abroad. They have great pleasure in observing the increasing progress of Vaccination, their returns being greater than on any former year.

1811. SAMUEL HORROCKS, Esq. Manager, *in the Chair*.—The Board of Managers beg leave to congratulate the Governors of the Institution, on the continued progressive advancement of the great cause of humanity, which they have associated to promote. At their principal Stations in the metropolis, the Inoculations increase, from year to year, and the returns from their Appointed Inoculators still continue to be considerable. The supplies of Matter throughout the United Kingdom, and to the Army and Navy, both at home and abroad, as well as to the Colonies and to foreign countries, are very great.

From the peculiar difficulties of the times, the Managers have to lament the temporary defalcation of Subscriptions; so that, notwithstanding the greatest economy has been observed, the Funds of the Institution, at this time, are inadequate to its

support. They beg leave to respectfully reiterate their earnest call upon all the Members of the Society to consider the importance of the work in which they have engaged, and to solicit the philanthropic characters, ladies and gentlemen of their acquaintance, to unite with them in so great a cause.

1812. GEORGE SCHOLEY, Esq. Alderman, VP. *in the Chair*.—The Board of Managers, in presenting their Report to the Annual Meeting, of the transactions of the Institution for the last year, have the satisfaction to state, from the accounts received from the Appointed Inoculators in the country, and the returns from the Resident Inoculators and the other Stations in the Metropolis, that the practice of Vaccination, under the auspices of the Institution, continues to increase. Several of the Appointed Inoculators have not yet sent their Annual Returns, or their numbers would have been still more considerable. The benefits, however, of this Institution must be strikingly evident, when it is considered, that it has been the immediate means of conferring the protecting benefit of Vaccination to so large a number as 229,289 persons, with such uniform success; and the still more extensive effects arising from the supplies of Matter, daily afforded to all applicants, are incalculable.

After such a gratifying Report of the beneficial effects of this Institution, the Board of Managers cannot but state with regret that, although the strictest economy has been observed in its expenditure, yet that the contingent expenses have considerably exceeded the contributions of the present year.—They have thought it necessary to state this fact, in the hope that it may excite in the affluent and humane, a disposition to come forward in support of an Institution, which, by rescuing numbers of the rising generation from an untimely grave, may be justly considered a most important public benefit.

1813. PHILIP BROWNE, Esq. Manager, *in the Chair*.—The Managers cannot but look with confidence for effective support from a nation, whose generosity is at this moment felt by the injured inhabitants of various countries, (Portuguese, Spaniards, Russians, &c.) emerging from their aggravated state of sufferings, from the desolation of war.

They have to gratefully acknowledge, and they contemplate it with pride, that their appeals to a British Public have not hitherto been made in vain. They trust that effective public support will still be continued to them, in the great work—the **EXTINCTION** of the **SMALLPOX**. In that city, where their great, popular, life-saving Institution is in full and daily activity, not only annually rescuing thousands of its infant poor from all the sufferings of the most malignant disease which ever afflicted the human race, desolating, from age to age, extensive and fertile regions in the different quarters of the world; but **affording** the same means of protection throughout the empire.

and to various places abroad, as well as to the fleets and armies of their country, both at home and on foreign stations. In that city which, in the present harassed state of society at large, is the Metropolis of the Empire, of Europe, of the World, where the diffusion of national bounty, through legislative enactment, to the distressed people of a country long in alliance with us, does not repress the ardour of the people in the same cause, but rather stimulates them to such voluntary sacrifices in support of it as must astonish the world, and lift us up to the highest eminence among nations the most civilized. In London they trust there will always be found supporters of Vaccination, the discovery which has rendered such striking honours to our country, and which now affords consolation to the wondering inhabitants of every quarter of the world.

JULY 14, 1814.—At a Meeting of the Board of Managers, Mr. SHILLITOE *in the Chair*.—It appearing that no Annual General Meeting had taken place this year, in consequence of the Auditors, through indisposition and absence from the metropolis, not having been enabled to prepare the financial part of the Report; but that the medical part of the Report had been completed and issued to all the Subscribers, through the Society's Pamphlet, and to the Public through the Newspapers,

Resolved, that it is not now expedient to call the General Meeting, for the present year, as all the Subscribers, through the Society's Pamphlet, and the public through the periodical publications, have been already informed of the most important part, the medical transactions of the Institution.

1815. WILLIAM DARTON, VP. *in the Chair*.—The Board of Managers, in former years, in drawing up the Annual Report of the Society, have with pain had to state, and to iterate and reiterate the statement to the Governors, that, from the peculiar difficulties of the times, the funds of the Institution were inadequate to its support: they have now to congratulate them on the success of their earnest appeals to the Public in behalf of their great charity.

It is animating, in promoting the welfare of society, to be patronised by public bodies. The grant of £100 from the Corporation of the City of London, under the Mayoralty of *Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart.* and of £10 from the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, *John Scofield, Esq.* Master; Messrs. *Porter, Creaton, and Field*, Wardens, have been duly noticed in the proceedings of the Institution.

The East India Company, under whose jurisdiction, in Asia, Vaccination has been more extensively promoted than in any other portion of the globe, have also presented £100 to the Institution. The Managers at the same time have gratefully to acknowledge, and they contemplate it with pride, that their appeals to a generous Public have not been made in vain.

Philanthropic characters in every station of life have very liberally come forward in aid of the Institution, whereby the Managers have already been enabled to clear off great part of the debts necessarily incurred in the days when the funds were inadequate to its support; but when individual sacrifices, in certain Members, competently met every difficulty of the establishment, and thus happily kept on, till more prosperous days, the great work of the life-saving Association.

The Managers trust that effective public support will be continued to them, in the great work—**THE EXTINCTION OF THE SMALLPOX.**

The very flattering and effective support they have received, and still continue to experience, enables them to extend their views to parts of the empire far remote from the mother country.

That Charles, the late King of Spain, has distinguished himself in the advancement of Vaccination, more than all the other governors of the earth, has been already stated in detail in the Society's Pamphlet. What that monarch effected in the southern part of the American Continent, and throughout the Spanish Colonies, the Managers have the gratification of informing the Governors and the Public, they hope to accomplish throughout British America. An Appointed Inoculator of the London Vaccine Institution has volunteered his services to that hitherto desolated part of the earth, indeed, in some parts, almost depopulated through the smallpox, and through the liberality of the great mercantile house of INGLIS, ELLICE, and Co. the Managers have been enabled to facilitate his way through Nova Scotia and the Canadas.

1816. CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq. M.P. Vice-President, *in the Chair*.—Whenever a Society is engaged in an arduous, highly important undertaking, having to combat the prejudices attached to former usages, as well as those of ignorance and selfishness (and such, it must be admitted, is the case of the London Vaccine Institution, aiming at the suppression, and, if possible, at the extinction of the smallpox,) it cannot be matter of small exultation, if they should be able, at a certain stage of the contest, to announce any remarkable advantage gained upon the enemy, inspiring hopes of complete victory. That this is in some measure the case, by the efforts of this Institution since the last Annual Report, it is believed will be admitted, when the Governors are informed, that about one hundred additional vaccinators of the medical profession, many very eligibly situated in the most poor and populous parts of the metropolis, have been added to the effective force of the establishment during the last year; making the total number of inoculators in the metropolis and its environs to exceed two hundred.—A

considerable number of medical practitioners have also been appointed inoculators in many populous cities and towns in the United Kingdom and abroad. And herein ought to be inscribed, as a lasting memorial to the honour of a liberal and most useful profession, the sense of respect and gratitude the Managers feel for such a sacrifice of gratuitous services in this great cause of humanity and benevolence.

At a time when the Inoculation of the smallpox is ceasing altogether at the Smallpox Hospital; when his Majesty's Attorney General is happily succeeding in the Court of King's Bench, in restraining, or severely punishing, the private practitioners, propagating the deleterious disease in the metropolis, the Managers would act unworthily of the spirit of the Institution, if they did not use every effort to carry conviction to those who hesitate, as well as to afford them the means of protection. During the last year they have sacrificed upwards of £500 beyond their ordinary expenses, in endeavouring to inform the public mind, throughout the country as well as in the capital. The pamphlets and other papers of the Society, with plenteous supplies of vaccine matter, have been gratuitously forwarded to upwards of a thousand different stations throughout the island. They have been distributed most extensively throughout the capital, to the amount of many thousands, as well as to various places abroad; even to parts not within the confines of the British empire. A Black from Boston in Massachusetts, Prince Saunders, a gentleman of high character as well as talent, has received not only instructions in vaccination, but has been well exercised in the practice of it, at the principal stations of the Institution, and been furnished with large supplies of the Guardian Fluid. He has set out to St. Domingo, in the hopes of bearing the benefits of Vaccination, as well as all the consolations which the kind messages, through him, from the most eminent members of the African Institution, will waft to the sable inhabitants of that fine island. The Institution has already appointed Inoculators in the British transatlantic colonies.

1817. PRESIDENT, THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, *in the Chair*.—The Managers, in presenting the Annual Report to the governors of the Institution, have to acknowledge a continuance of those great exertions, which have sometimes required an expenditure exceeding the receipts of the year. Calculating on the continued generosity of the public, in supporting a cause diffusing benefits throughout the British empire, and to foreign nations, rather than on the actual state of the funds, they cease not, by every means in their power, to endeavour to propagate the cause of Vaccination in every quarter of the world.

An intelligent Greek, in the suite of Lady Hester Stanhope, sent by her Ladyship, to this country, to be the bearer of such different improvements as he could obtain from the higher state of civilization in Europe, to the lands heretofore the scenes of contest between the Philistines and the Children of Israel, has been instructed and well exercised in the practice of Vaccination. He has returned to Ascalon, where her Ladyship resides, furnished with the means of returning, to the Turkish inhabitants of Asia, the boon of more certain protection from the destruction of smallpox, than Lady Mary Wortley Montague, the British Ambassador's Lady, at the Ottoman court, transferred from their capital, Constantinople, in introducing its inoculation into this country in the early part of last century.

1818. PRESIDENT, THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, CHRISTOPHER SMITH, *in the Chair.*

In commencing the Annual Report of the London Vaccine Institution, the Board of Managers respectfully offer to the Governors the remark that so naturally obtrudes itself, from year to year, in observing, that the smallpox are not yet exterminated from this country; and naturally believe, from their own feelings, that it will be regarded by every individual with mingled sensations. Of that which forms the finest charm of the life of a British subject, the deplored evil is an excrescence. It arises from the superior privileges we enjoy in this free country. In some countries on the Continent, by no means so favourable for the extinction of the deleterious disease, as is our insulated, our sea-girt country, the inhabitants submit, without a murmur, to the commands of their governments, and the smallpox disappear; but on the question what conduct the Englishman shall observe, in the affairs of his family, or on the subject of his religious duties, if any authority offer him more than precept and example, we well know that he will rather reject even the most obvious benefits than be constrained to adopt them. It is lamentable to see that the fomes of the pestilential malady still continue to lurk in various quarters of this extensive city.

The loss of lives by the smallpox, in the metropolis, this year, has been 393 more than that of last year, there having then been cut off 658 persons; this year 1051 have been tortured out of their lives, for such must be acknowledged to be the exit of the poor victims of the hideous disease. It must afford some satisfaction, however, a pleasing gratification even, to the humane supporters of the Institution, that when the contagion breaks forth, and alarms the families, who have yet neglected or refused to have their children protected, they then hasten to the stations of the Institution, with reports of

cases of sufferings and death they have left behind them, and then only, with consolation and gratitude, receive the boon prepared for their acceptance.

MAY 5th, 1817—‘The Society for affording aid to the Prisoners detained in France, during the late war, had granted, on the arrival of peace, the residue of the contributions, subscribed for their relief, to different charitable establishments. The great exertions of the Institution had so far obtained their approbation as to obtain for it a Donation of One Hundred Pounds, which the Secretary had received from the Manager, Mr. Peele, nephew and successor of Mr. Ferguson, formerly of this Board, and Secretary to that very liberal Society, and which he paid in to the Bankers of the Institution.

‘Resolved, that Mr. Peele be requested to present, on the part of the Institution, the very grateful acknowledgment of the Board of the liberal and very, seasonably-animating Grant from the worthy society, (*unique*, among all the diversified establishments of charity in every nation on the globe) constituted for, and terminating in, alleviation of the sufferings of their fellow-creatures.’

1819. PRESIDENT, THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, JOHN ATKINS, *in the Chair*.—The Board of Managers have the gratification of observing, to the General Meeting and the Governors at large, that, although the baneful disease, which they are zealously associated together to prevent, yet remains unextirpated in this country, and more particularly in the metropolis, which, like the heart effecting the circulation of the blood through the animal system, supports throughout the empire a never-ceasing communication; yet the evil appears, even in London, to be considerably lessened.

The prejudices of the lower orders seem gradually subduing. According to the last Report, the victims of the smallpox, within the bills of mortality, amounted to 1051, in 1817; last year, the number was reduced to only 421, *the smallest number which has ever been reported since the introduction of vaccination*, affording great encouragement to an unremitting perseverance in this life-saving cause.

The statement that the London Vaccine Institution continues to afford an unfailing daily supply of Vaccine Ichor to medical practitioners throughout this extensive Metropolis, and by the mails to the different parts of the United Kingdom and the remotest parts of the empire, would be far from embracing the whole extent of the services of the Institution in affording the means of protection from the smallpox. The exertions of the Managers in forwarding the cause in other lands than those which acknowledge the British sway will doubtless receive the highest approbation of the philanthropists.

who constitute and liberally support the Institution. The Governors will be gratified in learning that no expense has been spared in forwarding the publications of the Institution and copious supplies of the guardian matter to foreign countries.

The acknowledgments to the Institution, from different quarters of the world, re-echo the confirmation of the consoling doctrines, first loudly proclaimed in this country, where meritorious exertions so often happily obtain their due reward.

It would not be easy to find a finer verification of the remark, than is afforded in the history of vaccination, or a finer example of the happy influence and power of a great nation, when acting for the good of mankind. In Denmark, the Government took the lead in that cause of humanity, which has long been agitated in the Christian world. There, the abolition of the slave trade was first decreed; but the abolition of it in this country, it is to be hoped, has since drawn into its train the abolition of it in every quarter of the world. In the Danish dominions, vaccination by surgical art was had recourse to before it was otherwise well recognised in England and Ireland than by casual inoculation or accidental infection from the animal: but there, there was not public spirit enough for its further extension; it probably even escaped, altogether, the notice of the government. From England the benefits of vaccination have been, and continue to be, extended through every habitable climate of the world, and the great promulgator of it, Dr. Jenner has received from his country, as a remuneration, the sum of £30,000.

1820. PRESIDENT, THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, GEORGE BRIDGES, *in the Chair*.—Seven Hundred and Twelve Persons have fallen victims to the Smallpox within the Bills of Mortality, during the last year.

Has the distressful circumstance arisen, after the brighter prospect of the preceding year, when the deaths were reduced to 421,—the smallest number which has ever been reported since the introduction of vaccination?—has the doleful event ensued from any diminution of exertions on the part of the Institution for the extinction of the spotted pestilence, which extinguishes life under racking or burning tortures?

On the contrary, the Managers beg leave to respectfully inform the worthy Governors, who form this great Metropolitan Establishment, that the exertions of their Committee are unabated, and that the benign services of the Institution continue to be acknowledged from different and distant parts of the earth.

The Resident Inoculator alone, notwithstanding the multiplication of gratuitous stations, within and round the town, has protected, during the last year, upwards of 4000 from the terrific contagion.

It appears, that during the last year,	
There have been vaccinated by Dr. Walker	4,079;
From the beginning.....	37,784.
By the appointed Inoculators in the Metropolis and its environs	21,138;
From the beginning	100,495.
By the appointed Inoculators in the Country	37,314;
From the beginning.....	386,204.
Doctor Walker, since the last Report, has supplied to 9,033 applicants,	
45,165 charges of matter; from the beginning, to 61,772 applicants,	
299,873 charges.	

From the severe indisposition of the Collector, the Auditors have not the opportunity of going fully into the ascertainment of the Receipts and Expenditures of the last year; but, from the circumstance of a great number of the Subscribers being on the Continent in the summer, at the time of the general Collection, the Receipts do not amount to so much as last year, while the necessary Expenditures, for the widest possible diffusion of the Society's services to mankind, are rather increased than diminished.

1821. PRESIDENT, THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, JOHN THOMAS THORP, *in the Chair*.—The Managers have to lament, from year to year, their having to iterate, and reiterate their observations, that the privileges of the Constitution, for ages the admiration and the envy of surrounding nations, do not always confer, unmixed, advantages, on the British people.

‘Ignorant, thoughtless, or prejudiced individuals let their offspring fall around them, tortured victims to the pestilence that walketh in darkness,’ to ‘the destruction that wasteth at noon-day.’

In the last Annual Report it was stated, that 712 persons had fallen victims to the Smallpox, within the Bills of Mortality in 1819. During the last year 792 were cut off by the destructive and pestilential disease.

It is not, here, in the power of Church and State arbitrarily, as in other countries, to prevent the evil, however grievous: the people of this country will not be driven, even to their good.

It is most important to humanity that the business of Vaccination should be correctly conducted by the great Metropolitan Institution; and the reports, from all quarters, of the efficacy of the matter supplied, may shew the Governors that no caution is wanting in this important part of the concern.

When so many thousands are completely protected, from year to year, at the chief stations of the Institution, it is a curious fact, which the Governors ought to know, that there is yet greater care taken in selecting the matter of inoculation for the applicants from abroad, than is thought necessary at the stations. It sometimes happens that families come flocking with their children for protection when the Smallpox has made its appearance among them. The vaccine lancet is applied to them

indiscriminately. Those not already infected escape the contagion altogether. Others experience a diminished effect of the disease of Smallpox, through the vaccine inoculation. In these the two diseases go on together. From such patients others are vaccinated without hesitation. Even where death by Smallpox has not been prevented, from the nascent vaccine effect being too late in its accession to save the victim from the grave, the complete protection has been derived at the stations, while every thread, and point, and glass, that could possibly by accidental contact have received a particle of the pestilential fomes have been most scrupulously kept back.

This fact of complete protection being derived through inoculation from the incipient or nascent pock, before the vaccination was sufficiently advanced to affect the constitution, is curious in itself, and affords a striking proof of the doctrine, that you can never inoculate too early from the incipient or nascent vaccine pock.

It appears, that during the last year,	
There have been vaccinated by Dr. Walker.....	3,386;
From the beginning.....	41,170.
By the appointed Inoculators in the Metropolis and its environs	16,930;
From the beginning	117,425.
By the appointed Inoculators in the Country	23,860;
From the beginning	410,064.
Doctor Walker, since the last Report, has supplied to 10,158 applicants,	
40,632 charges of matter; from the beginning, to 71,880 applicants,	
330,505 charges.	

Of the supplies of matter afforded to foreign countries as well as to British settlements abroad, there is not any diminution; and the demands from different parts of the United Kingdom are unceasing.

1822. PRESIDENT, THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, CHRIST. MAGNAY, *in the Chair*.—It may afford a fair subject of honest pride, a worthy cause of self-complacency and gratulation, to the Governors of the Great Metropolitan Vaccine Establishment, that, through their generous support of the Life-saving practice of Vaccination, consolation continues to be wafted into the bosom of many families, to the people of every colour, to the inhabitants of every climate.

By the mistakes of inexperienced Inoculators, Vaccination sometimes *seems* to fail, in protecting from the Smallpox, when the failure has been entirely on the part of the Practitioner. A fact made strikingly manifest in the National Establishment, where the medical members, Physicians and Surgeons, all engaged in General Practice, are precluded from giving that attention to the Patients falling under their care which is afforded in the Popular Establishments; and, what is attended with still more pernicious consequences, the applicants for the matter of inoculation are frequently disappointed in their application

of it. They cannot have the opportunity, as in the Popular Institutions, of ascertaining who made the selection of the matter of inoculation. When the Inoculators appointed by the Colleges are engaged in attending private patients, their apprentices and assistants are obliged to make the selection and prepare for distribution the matter of inoculation, a circumstance which may well explain why the papers annually addressed to the Secretary of the Home Department speak with such diffidence on what, rightly understood, would inspire only confidence and joy, and eventually write consolation, in permanent characters, on the human heart in every country*.

They say, ‘It is true, indeed, my Lord, that we have received accounts from different parts of the country, of numerous cases of Smallpox having occurred after Vaccination;’

‘We are compelled to allow that too many still remain on undeniable proof, to leave any doubt that the pretensions of Vaccination to the merit of a perfect and exclusive security in all cases against smallpox were admitted at first rather too unreservedly.’

‘The controlling power of Vaccination must be admitted as next in importance to its preventive influence;’

The Medical Council of the London Vaccine Institution admits not of any controlling or modified power of Vaccination. It is as sovereign a prophylactic, as complete a preventive, as is the smallpox itself against its own future occurrence.

Till the doubt-exciting publications of the National Establishment are more maturely considered by their authors, or are corrected, ere they receive the *imprimantur* of the Board;

* *Observations in explanation of the appearance of failure, when the inoculation is taken from a case of perfect vaccination.*

It often happens, in the vaccine inoculation, that on the summit of the pock, a small crust or scab is formed, the effect of the wound produced by the lancet on the application of the guardian fluid. Under this crust there is a fluid, sometimes in quantity equal to the whole pock, now exhibiting in its form and substance that of an annular congeries of cells surrounding such mass of purulent matter. This extraneous fluid, the pus under the scab, can never give the cowpox, while the smallest particle from the substance of the pock, always cellular, produces the perfect effect. If, through negligence or ignorance, the operator inoculates, or inserts, only pus on the subject he inoculates, he may, with his lancet sometimes produce considerable inflammation, and suppose he has produced the vaccine effect, but no protection will ensue. If, however, in his operation, any small particle of the vaccine matter escape from the cells of the pock, and thus accidentally become inserted with the pus, it will generally lay hold of the system and produce the vaccine pock, and the complete and perfect protection.

Extract from the Archives of the Royal College of Physicians, Warwick-lane, London.

“Two different modes have been adopted in taking the matter of inoculation from the vaccinated subject; one, by making punctures round the outer part of the pock; the other, by removing the crust or scab from the centre of the pock, wiping out the fluid beneath it, and then taking the matter, indiscriminately, from any part of the whole substance of the pock. These two different modes are used by men eminent in vaccination; the former by Dr. Jenner, the latter by Dr. Walker.”

the members of which, however, can never have, unitedly, the experience which continually falls to the lot of many an active apothecary in the metropolis;—till their unnecessary *cavenda* disappear from the official reports, it is to be feared that the popular confidence will continue to be repressed, and that many families will still continue in a state of hesitation, hastening only with their offspring to the stations when actually assailed with the smallpox.

In subjects thus brought to the stations, if not already infected with the smallpox, they are preserved; if already infected, and the vaccine lancet be not too late in its application, the distinct vaccine pock, of diminished magnitude and lessened effect, is produced, and the disease of the smallpox is generally rendered more mild to the poor sufferer.

It appears, that during the last year,
 There have been vaccinated by Dr. Walker 3,572;
 From the beginning 44,472.
 By the appointed Inoculators in the Metropolis and its environs 19,056;
 From the beginning 136,481.
 By the appointed Inoculators in the Country 24,432;
 From the beginning 434,496.
 Doctor Walker, since the last Report, has supplied to 11,906 applicants,
 59,531 charges of matter; from the beginning, to 83,786 applicants,
 290,036 charges.

Royal College of Surgeons in London.

We, the President, Vice Presidents, and Council, of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, deeply impressed with the many fatal instances of Smallpox which daily occur in the Metropolis, and in various parts of the kingdom; assured that such events are, in a great degree, consequences of the support and propagation of that disease by Inoculation; and, unshaken in our confidence of the efficacy of Vaccination in exterminating Smallpox; from a sense of duty to the community, hereby renew the Engagement, entered into by the Court of Assistants in the year 1813—not to inoculate smallpox; but to pursue, and to the utmost of our power promote, the Practice of Vaccination.

And we earnestly recommend to all the Members of the College similar Engagements; convinced, that the entire Extinction of Smallpox would be the happy Result of the Suppression of Inoculation of that Disease, and the universal Adoption of Vaccination.

EVERARD HOME, President.

WILLIAM BLIZARD, HENRY CLINE, Vice Presidents.

G. CHANDLER,	F. KNIGHT,	ANTHONY CARLISLE,
T. FORSTER,	LUDFORD HARVEY,	T. CHEVALIER,
I. HEAVISIDE,	WILLIAM LYNN,	JOHN GUNNING,
DAVID DUNDAS,	JOHN ABERNETHY,	H. LEIGH THOMAS,
WILLIAM NORRIS,	WILLIAM LUCAS,	R. C. HEADINGTON,
I. ADAIR HAWKINS,	ASTLEY COOPER,	ROBERT KEATE.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, the 12th day of April, 1822.

1823. UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, WILLIAM HEYGATE, JOSEPH BOWMAN, ESQ. *in the Chair*.—The “Good Tidings from the Farm,” (Title of Bloomfield’s beautiful poem on the Cowpox,) together with charges of the Guardian Matter of Vaccine Ichor, were first issued from the port of London, at the close of the last century ; and, now, the Institution is constantly applied to, for the great prophylactic, from every quarter of the world.

While the extensive and dominant influence of the British Government, in regulating the affairs, managing the interests, of many people of different languages, in every quarter of the globe, are so fully felt and acknowledged, it must afford peculiar consolation to the philanthropist, excite a generous pride in the patriot, to witness the happy continuation of benefits from the Metropolis of the Empire to the inhabitants of every land.

There is not, perhaps, any other spot on the surface of the whole globe where such sacrifices are made for the support of the practice of that most marvellous part of the healing art—the prevention of an overwhelming and destructive disease, by the excitement of a trifling local inflammation, accompanied by slight and transient febrile symptoms, as in London.

The benefits arising from the sacrifices are felt in every land ; yet from this so completely insulated country the Smallpox are not yet exterminated. Their fomites are still found to lurk in the habitations of the ignorant and the prejudiced part of the motley population of this immense Metropolis. Thence the disease is continually breaking forth ; and, from London, the Heart of the Kingdom, a great Centre of Social Intercourse with parts remote and near, the deadly contagion is inevitably wafted continually. Letters every day from the country bring earnest demands for vaccine matter to arrest the ravages of the Smallpox. Every night’s mails from Lombard-street bear the Guardian Fluid equally to parts which are near and to distances the most remote.

Simultaneously with the eruptions of the Arabs from their Peninsula under Mahomet, twelve centuries ago, the dreadful Variola had its rise, first appearing in Egypt, during the caliphate of Omar, in the armies of Omrou the Fanatic, who destroyed the Library of Alexandria. Since then it has spread desolation in every quarter of the world. And London, which affords protection, through its charitable establishments, to every nation, is not yet exempt from its destructive ravages.

Within the Bills of Mortality no less than 604 persons fell victims to the Smallpox during the last year. The evils of enfeebled constitutions, of injured or extinguished sight and other senses, entailed on the surviving sufferers, are beyond the reach of all ascertainment or detection.

The Great Charity which the Governors have the generosity to
L. V. P. C

support can never appear to them more important than in the point of view the Managers, now respectfully endeavour to bring it before them, in exhibiting its services transmarine. The scores of thousands of little Londoners by their bounty rescued from distressful disease or an untimely grave, minister, through the efficacy of their unaching arms, a certain protection to the grateful inhabitants of every land. The little *protégés* form a succession of hosts in continual warfare against a most deadly enemy of mankind—against the attacks, wherever made, of a most pestilential disease, with all its deteriorating consequences, to the shattered wrecks which survive the storm of its attack. They continue to help efficiently, the little Londoners, to support and solace their fellows in every clime; to keep up the numbers, even, of the men, who, in ages yet to come, are to inherit the great globe which we inhabit. While such multitudes are continually falling in the hostile field, through the unhappy misunderstandings of the different governments of conflicting nations, they help, everywhere, to keep up, the little Londoners, the numbers of the human race.

Doctor Jenner departed this life, on the 26th of January, 1823, at Berkeley, where his remains were interred, being accompanied by his relations, friends, and a numerous company of neighbours; but without any public procession or ostentatious display of funereal pageantry or pomp.

Doctor Jenner, the great promulgator of the happy discovery of Vaccination, having lately departed this life, we bring forward the following short extracts from the Annual Oration of the London Society, in 1804, delivered by the late Dr. LETTSOM.

It is unnecessary to apprise you, gentlemen, that an oration is delivered annually on this day, by a Fellow of this Society, elected in the preceding year to discharge this important duty. Our learned associate, Dr. Walker, was appointed for the present anniversary; but sickness has suddenly intervened, and prevented him from perfecting his design, and us in a particular manner from having the pleasure and instruction which its communication must have conveyed to a listening auditory.

This Society, impressed with a just sense of the importance of preventing the fatality of the smallpox, by vaccine inoculation, discovered by one of our very early members, Dr. Edward Jenner, unanimously voted him a gold medal, to be delivered on the present anniversary.

Doctor Jenner was born on the 17th day of May, 1749. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, M.A., of the University of Oxford, Rector of Rockhampton, and Vicar of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire.

Besides these church preferments, the respectable parent possessed considerable landed property in the same county.

His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Henry Head, of an ancient family in Berkshire; who likewise once held the living of Berkeley, and was at the same time a Prebendary of Bristol.

Young Jenner lost his father at a very early period of his life; a loss in

some measure supplied by the affectionate attentions of his elder brother, the Rev. John Jenner, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, united with those of another brother, the Rev. Henry Jenner, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Aylesbury, and Vicar of Great Bedwin, Wilts, father of the Rev. George Jenner, and of Henry Jenner, surgeon, at Berkeley.

Our Jenner received his classical education at Cirencester, and his medical under Daniel Ludlow, of Sudbury, a gentleman of professional eminence.

In 1770, he took up his residence with that celebrated anatomist, the late John Hunter, Esq. of London, with whom he continued for about the space of two years.

During his residence in the country, our associate lightened the severer duties of his profession by the gratifying studies of physiology and natural history.

He ascertained that the cow was subject to some varieties of spontaneous eruption on her teats, all capable of communicating sores to the hands of the milkers, although not all the real cowpock. Thus he surmounted a prominent obstacle, which enabled him to form a distinction between these diseases; only one of which he denominated the true, the others the spurious cowpock, as they possess no specific power over the constitution.

During this investigation, he was struck with the idea, that it might be practicable to propagate the disease by inoculation, after the manner of the smallpox, first from the cow, and finally from one human being to another; he boldly made the attempt, and for ever secured humanity from deploring the ravages of the most pestiferous disease that ever visited the earth; and in 1798 he divulged this wonderful discovery to an admiring and astonished world.

At length, experience has enabled the world to appreciate the importance of a discovery, unequalled in its history, and gratitude has given its votive offerings to the genius of Jenner, from the thrones of both the Cæsars, to the imperial parliament of Great Britain, and the societies of literary characters throughout the civilized world. Whilst in him Britain claims a triumph, which will be recorded to her glory as long as a Newton or a Harvey shall dignify the page of history. One weighed the globe in the scale of gravitation, and the other explained to man the laws of his existence: but to Jenner was devolved the power of preserving that existence; and to this society will remain to futurity the honour of owning him its early associate.

It appears, that during the last year,

There have been vaccinated by Dr. Walker.....	4,138;
From the beginning.....	48,880.
By the appointed Inoculators in the Metropolis and its environs	23,767;
From the beginning	160,248.
By the appointed Inoculators in the Country	28,543;
From the beginning	463,039.
Doctor Walker, since the last Report, has supplied to 14,322 applicants,	
69,896 charges of matter; from the beginning, to 88,108 applicants,	
299,904 charges.	

1824. PRESIDENT, THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR, ROBERT WAITHMAN, *in the Chair*.—From year to year, the Governors of the Institution have the gratification of learning, through the reports of the Board of Managers, that the fruits of their generosity, in support of Vaccination, are diffused to the inhabitants of every land—but, from year to year, they have to learn, also, that while in other parts of the world the fruits of

their generosity are received with gladness of heart, and the Smallpox are driven from the dwellings of the grateful inhabitants, in this, the Capital of the United Kingdom, the Metropolis of the Empire and of the World, the fomites of the dreadful disease still lurk in the dwellings of an ignorant and prejudiced part of the population; and, at intervals, break out, scattering terror and death in the different neighbourhoods

Seven hundred and seventy-four persons fell victims to the Smallpox, in the course of the last year, within the Bills of Mortality; and the deaths of a very considerable part of this immensely extended town are not included in these annual registers of departure from this life.

From these statements the Governors will see the necessity of an unceasing continuation of the sacrifices, through which so much is effected in the cause of humanity; for, what would be the consequence of the cessation of the great work, supported alone by their generous philanthropy? There is not any other part of the world from which the benefit to the human race could be so extensively diffused as it is from London. The cessation of their generous sacrifices would soon be felt in every climate of the world; and at home, through the doubt-exciting and mistaken statements of practitioners, inexperienced in Vaccination; through 'those dictates,' even, 'which have emanated from the National Vaccine Establishment,' of which, said the late Dr. Jenner, 'I have not in many points held myself bound to concur; nor am I to be identified with that body, though by no means at variance;' through the lack of those means of information and encouragement to a still hesitating multitude, afforded by the liberal support of the Governors of the Charity; through the lack of the facilities afforded them, by the benefits being brought as it were to their doors; that discovery, which was so well termed by Amaxaris, the Greek Dragoman, in the expedition to Egypt, under General Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Admiral Lord Keith, 'the glory of our isle,' would fade and become dim in the eyes of the world. The pestilence of smallpox would be still more unrestrained, would have a still greater field over which to roam and to ravage: and the people of other nations would have to wonder, as they have often done, at the unaccountable mixture of good and evil in the character of the English*; who, having supplied a sovereign prophylactic

* A people, by their institutions and popular associations, cultivating and diffusing the benefits of education and of the gospel at home and abroad; lessening the sufferings from war by their charitable contributions in aid of other nations as well as of their own; and, breaking up the horrid traffic in human creatures as articles of merchandise; and, at the same time, exhibiting in their own isle, as if it were only an amusement to them, 'the Fancy!' all the desperate and hardy feats of barbarity, which distinguished those men of iron, the Spartans in antiquity.

against variola to every other nation, neglect at home to avail themselves of the blessing.

In the last Annual Report there was mention of the generous attentions of two of the British Sovereigns, Charles II. and George III., whose reigns were distinguished by important discoveries, to their subjects of the Medical Profession, the promulgators of those discoveries.

The laws of organic life lay hid, under an impenetrable veil, through every age, till first revealed by Doctor William Harvey, a native of Kent, who, in the seventeenth century, made the important discovery of the circulation of the blood; whereby the mean was first obtained of forming anything like a rational conjecture on the Economy of Animal Life; and whereby the Economy of Vegetable Life has also become approachable.

‘Newton,’ says the late Doctor Lettsom, in his oration to the Medical Society of London, ‘weighed the globe in the scale of gravitation; Harvey explained to man the laws of his existence; but to Jenner was devolved the power of preserving that existence.’

There has not any other of the kings of England ever distinguished himself so much for taste, elegant and most magnificent, in the ornamenting and beautifying the Metropolis of the Empire as his present Majesty. The Emperor, whom the Roman Historian eulogises, (*‘ob urbem ipsam magnifico ornatu,’* Tacit de August.) has given his name to the age in which he lived, when Rome was the seat of the arts as well as the mistress of the world; and Augustan and Attic have become synonymous with Classic in the Republic of Letters.

Certain Managers of this Institution cannot forego the occasion which the issuing of their Annual Report affords them, of endeavouring to throw before the Governors, certain ideas which they think may be congenial with their own. With patriotic pride they reflect on the lustre shed on the nations from the insulated lands of Britannia, through the researches of her sons.

If, on the cliffs of Albion, opposite the heights whence Cesar first descried our shores, and, whence a late warrior, possessed of infinitely greater powers, did, in the present century, presume to menace our isle, without venturing, most probably without really daring to contemplate, an invasion.

If, on the heights opposite Boulogne, a light were erected, superior in splendour to that on the Pharos of Alexandria, or that supported by the Colossus of Rhodes in antiquity, or to any other beacon on the surface of the globe, it would splendidly mark the greatness of the nation, whose fleets continually pass the spot, outward-bound, from the Capital of the Commercial World to every quarter of the globe, or returning thither, fraught

with the productions of every land. It would be useful to craft of every description, passing the strait which separates the two nations, of whom Voltaire says, in his *History of the World*, 'When France and England go to war with each other, their thunders are heard by the affrighted inhabitants of every quarter of the globe.' A light on the clift opposite Boulogne would overtop the ancient town of Folkstone, the native place of the immortal Harvey, a few miles S.W. of Dover. A colossal statue of Harvey, holding out a light, like that of the Apollo of Rhodes, would be strikingly emblematical of the great light shed by this physiologist on the explorers of the laws of organic life. Esculapius, the son of Apollo, born about thirteen hundred years before the Christian era, one of the Argonauts in the expedition of Jason to Colchis for the recovery of the Golden Fleece, was father to Machaon and Podalirius, whose celebrity, in their cures of the Greeks, at the siege of Troy, is yet kept up, by their heraldic adoption as supporters of the armorial escutcheon of the surgeons. These, and their preceptor, the Centaur (horseman) Chiron, could have but very obscure ideas on physiology. Hippocrates, living four hundred years before the Christian era, died in the ninety-ninth year of his age, receiving the name of great, and the same honours which were paid to Hercules. Galen, in the first century pronounced his doctrine the voice of an oracle. His writings procured him the epithet divine. He is everywhere regarded, till this day, as the father of medicine; but, with all his observations on pathology and therapeutics, he shewed himself ignorant in physiology; as all must have ever continued to be without the discovery of the circulation of the vital stream.

It happened, when the Managers, animated by the contemplation of the great public works of the Metropolis, of Royal Patronage and of Royal Projection, had prepared the preceding observations for their Annual Report, reaching stations the most elevated as well as the most recluse, on being addressed to all the Governors of the Society, that the worthy old gentleman, whose services in vaccination have been more extensive than perhaps those of any other individual; and whose services are still continued, made a communication to them rather amiably interesting.

From this communication, perhaps, a project of happy conception may eventually be realised.

Doctor Walker having been called upon by a Grecian Lady, resident in one of the western squares of the Metropolis, to vaccinate her infant, with the declaration, that he was the only individual to whom she could with confidence entrust the care of her child, he, from the arm of this infant, tested (by a revaccination) her elder children, observing that, from the well-marked eschars on their arms, he doubted not but they were

already perfectly secured ; and, as he predicted, he produced a local effect only with early appearance and speedy passing away of the indistinct areola, the transient inflammation. The Lady, with Attic taste and maternal fervour, earnestly endeavoured to prevail on the Doctor to endeavour, in some way, to bring forward, before the public, a proposal to erect a statue of the late Doctor Jenner, by subscriptions from females alone. She was sure that every mother would earnestly unite in such a work, and suggested that subscriptions, not larger than a sovereign, and so low as a couple of shillings, with every intervening amount, should be gratefully received, for the erection of a monument of their recognizance, to the protector of their children, to a benefactor of the world, and of every future generation of the human race. She added, if the Ladies of this country could be so sensible of military merit, as they had shewn themselves, in the erection of a statue in honour of the Duke of Wellington, they would press forward with unhesitating ardour in so glorious a work as the erecting a statue to Doctor Jenner, whose conquest over a destructive foe of the whole human race was unsullied with a tear ; or, rather, whose triumph was, in every country, only brightened with tears of a tender joy.

The Managers would be happy to co-operate with any benevolent individual, or association, in realising the wishes of the amiable enthusiast from the ancient seat of the muses. This would be in perfect accordance with their declarations in the last Annual Report. Their great business will, however, still continue to be the preservation of the living forms, the protection of their species ; the lancet of the vaccinator, rather than the chisel of the artist, it is their object to keep employed. They would be happy to see their chief station in the Metropolis ornamented with so precious a piece of statuary ; but they rather hope that some of the zealous supporters of vaccination, whether already uniting in any of the public charities, or in whatever other way forwarding the humane work of vaccination, will form an association, to enable their female relatives and friends to throw in their mite, or any other contribution, however sumptuous or extensive, along with that of the Grecian Lady. The Managers venture to suggest, however, to such association, or associations, wherever formed, to co-operate with a Metropolitan one, that it might be well for them *in limine* to undertake, and to promise to the subscribers that, if they should eventually fail to succeed in the attempt to erect a statue to Doctor Jenner, any residue of subscriptions, in their hands, should faithfully be handed over to the Managers of the Royal Jennerian Society, in support of their everywhere extended services in the great cause of humanity.

It appears, that during the last year,

There have been vaccinated by Dr. Walker 3,236 ;
From the beginning 52,116.
By the appointed Inoculators in the Metropolis and its environs	18,987 ;
From the beginning 185,235.
By the appointed Inoculators in the Country 21,654 ;
From the beginning 484,693.
Doctor Walker, since the last Report, has supplied to 10,742 applicants,	
52,422 charges of matter ; from the beginning, to 98,850 applicants,	
352,326 charges.	

The following addresses from Doctor Huhn to the Russian Minister of the Interior, the celebrated novelist and dramatic writer, assassinated by the German student Sandt ; and, to the Jennerian Registrar, are given in his own words, in languages foreign to him, consequently in a style rather deficient in elegance, as might naturally enough be expected ; but affording some curious information, on the effective exertions made in other countries for the extinction of the smallpox.

“ MONSIEUR,

“ Moscou, Mai 1807.

“ Monsieur le Comte de Kotchoubey m'autorisant à recourir à la protection de votre Excellence, dans une entreprise précieuse, (je puis le dire) pour le bien de l'humanité et de la Patrie, j'ose la supplier d'accueillir avec bienveillance ma lettre et ma prière. Vous verrez, Monsieur, dans les papiers ci joints, mon projet d'introduire plus généralement la vaccine en Russie : c'est à cet effet que je prends la liberté d'adresser à votre Excellence, pour autant de Médecins qu'elle a de villes de district ou autres petites villes dans son Gouvernement, des paquets contenant une lettre, un mémoire, trois verres renfermans de la vaccine, une aiguille à vacciner, et quelques exemplaires de mon écrit au peuple, pour chacun de ces Messieurs : mais ignorant leurs noms et leurs rangs, je supplie votre Excellence, de faire mettre dans sa Chancellerie sur chaque paquet l'adresse du Médecin auquel il sera destiné, et de vouloir bien en faire hâter l'expédition, pour que la vaccine ne vieillisse pas trop ce qui lui feroit perdre de ses propriétés. Daignez, Monsieur, prendre mon entreprise sous votre protection particulière, et recommander à Messieurs les Médecins, qui redoubleront alors surement de zèle pour délivrer autant que possible l'humanité souffrante du fléau destructeur de la petite vérole. Veuillez aussi ordonner la distribution de mon Ecrit au Peuple dans les écoles et partout où votre Excellence le jugera nécessaire.

“ Mon entreprise n'ayant pour but que le bien de la Patrie ne peut manquer d'intéresser tous ses sujets bien intentionnés ; et je me flatte, Monsieur, que protégée par votre Excellence, elle n'en paroitra que plus digne de l'attention et du suffrage de notre Auguste et bienfaisant Monarque.

“ Je suis avec respect, Monsieur,

“ De votre Excellence,

“ Le très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

“ HUH, Docteur en Médecine.”

To Andrew Johnstone, Esq. London.

“ Riga, May 10, O. S. 1823.

“ DEAR SIR,—I beg you to accept my sincerest thanks for the diploma, as member of the King's Jenner Society, you honoured me with last autumn. As a small proof of the high regard I have for the society, I make free to offer her the details of my Treatises made on O. A., for the purpose

of having the vaccination more general practised in European and Asiatic Russia, 1807. No doubt the discovery of the vaccination is the greatest triumph of the British nation, it has brought blessings on the universe for the present, and to posterity.

“ Encouraged by this noble example, I returned it, as just mentioned, in 1807, to generalise the vaccination through whole Russia. To that purpose, I sent by post, 1000 of the larger exemplars, each with 12 copper-plates, to all district and country physicians; and 20,000 of smaller exemplars for the country people. I added, 700 grafts (of which a sample hereby) and 400 armed glasses with infection (of which likewise four as samples). It would be worth a trial of this infection. The same proved to be good after three years preservation: the Professor Siebold, at Berlin, producing the real vaccine with it, and of which he inoculated again several children with the best success. The here inclosed three printed sheets in German, Lettisch, and Esthonian language, with the English translation, contain the present regulations for the introduction of the vaccination in our German Baltic provinces. - If you wish for more details of the institutions in our neighbourhood, I beg only to command, so as I shall be happy to receive the further improvements and observations you may have made concerning this worthy object.

“ Some of the very active members here are the Physicians Ramm and Kustzwich, and in Mittau, Doctor Ockel.

“ I am, with utmost regard,

“ Dear Sir,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

“ DOCTOR HUHN.”

Extracts from the Circular of Doctor Huhn to Messieurs the Physicians in the Circles and smaller States of Russia.

“ The celebrated Prussian Minister of State, Count Hertsberg, has well observed, the peasantry and middle classes of society must principally be shielded from the ravages of the smallpox. In times when, from causes without example, the numbers of the human race are diminished, the consideration of the fact of most weighty import,—that the more general adoption of vaccine inoculation becomes, the more practicable will it be to keep up the complement of the necessary armies*.

“ I ventured to lay before His Excellency the Minister of the Interior, the Count Kotschubcy, a plan whereby, through a more general extension of the shieldpock, (guardian pock, vaccination,) the ravages of the smallpox in Russia might finally be exterminated. My plan was approved of, and I had the happiness to be encouraged to carry it into effect. I earnestly pray that this general patriotic measure may be forwarded and sustained with the zeal which this weighty object demands, at a time when patriotism glows in the breast of every subject, and that half a million of men may thus be preserved to combat the enemy.

“ Now is the time, through united power, worthy this great empire, to shew what the public spirit of the physicians of Russia, in co-operating with patriotic fellow subjects, can effect. Truly, the lives of millions are entrusted to us. Let us act worthily in the great trust. &c. &c.

“ Moscow.

“ HUHN, Doctor.”

* On the first Festival (May 17th 1803) of the Society, the Noble Chairman, the Earl of Egremont, made a similar remark on vaccination counteracting the destruction of the human species, which seemed to him would unavoidably follow the misunderstandings that had then taken place between the governments of France and this country, on the treaty of peace, concluded at Amiens.

AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS
OF THE
LONDON
VACCINE INSTITUTION,

Holden at the *City of London Tavern*, Bishopsgate Street,
on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of JANUARY, 1825.

President,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE LORD MAYOR, JOHN GARRATT*,

IN THE CHAIR.

The Minutes of the last General Court were read and approved.

The Minutes of the Board of Managers were read and confirmed.

The Annual Report was read, approved, and ordered to be printed, under the direction of the Managers.

REPORT.

ANOTHER year having completed its circle, it again becomes the duty of the Board of Managers of the London Vaccine Institution to submit an account of its proceedings and progress, since its last annual Meeting, to the inspection of the Joint-Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Governors of the Institution; and it is not with a small degree of pleasure they enter upon this important duty,

* After the business of the meeting was gone through and thanks returned to his Lordship, for the honour he had conferred on the Metropolitan life-saving Institution, by his taking the chair, upon this occasion, agreeably with the practice of his predecessors in office, his Lordship rose to return thanks, and, in a most impressive speech, entered, at considerable length, into the merits of vaccination, both in theory and practice, and declared himself a firm believer in the salutiferous influence of the life-saving discovery. His Lordship said, he had been the father of twelve children, ten of whom were alive, and had been submitted to the guardian power of vaccine inoculation; and in no instance had he met with a failure in its benign influence. It was with great pleasure he contemplated the immense labours of the Managers of the Institution, when he viewed the accumulated load of letters, which lay before him, from every quarter of the globe, where they had transmitted the guardian lymph, to drive the disease of smallpox from the world.—Such exertions must necessarily incur a great expense, and he was sorry to see that their expenditure, this year, had considerably exceeded their receipts. The Institution, his Lordship said, highly merited the countenance and support of the Public, and he believed that it was only necessary that such uncommon exertions should be made known, to meet their due reward. For himself, he declared, his interest and good wishes should not be wanting to promote the welfare and benefit of the Society.—After concluding, his Lordship left the chair amid the kind greetings and plaudits of the company present.

when they contemplate the immense good that has been conferred upon the public, under the auspices and generous exertions of those Medical Gentlemen, who voluntarily came forward, in support of the great cause, to vaccinate the poor gratuitously at their own residences; and the unwearied, unceasing energies of the Director, Dr. Walker, whose whole life has been devoted, with such an intensity of action and zealousness of soul, as to surpass all parallel, having never been a day absent, from indisposition or otherwise, from his various stations, in the cities of London and Westminster, since he first took up the lancet, on his return from the Levant, to plant the life-saving vaccine pock on the arms of the smiling infant, and gladness in the bosom of the confiding mother, in his native land.—If the saving of human life be a blessing beyond all comparison, what must be the consolation of the Doctor, at his last moments, when he thinks of the thousands, the tens of thousands of human beings he has been instrumental in protecting from the dreadful ravages of the smallpox, in different quarters of the world, as well as at home?

The Managers of the Institution are happy to have it in their power to report to the Governors, and the world at large, that the prejudices at first entertained against vaccine inoculation are fast wearing away, and parents come flocking daily to the various stations, to have their infant progeny protected from that loathsome disease, which has for so many centuries depopulated empires, kingdoms, and states; but this increasing confidence has only been obtained after many years incessant labour, and the daily expenditure of vast sums of money; and this may easily be accounted for, when it is understood, that the Institution, at this time, is not only in the constant practice of corresponding with, and remitting matter to, the various practitioners in the

country, but to send packages of vaccine ichor to the most distant parts of the globe.—The expense of printing and circulating the yearly Reports, and other necessary appendages, besides rents for the various stations, salaries, &c. &c. will easily account for the large expenditure.

And here the Managers congratulate themselves with the pleasing prospect that opens to their view, of the public generously coming forward to lend the helping hand to crown the noble efforts of the London Vaccine Institution with success. Indeed, it is highly gratifying to see the list of subscribers, graced, not only by the names of many of the Nobility, his Majesty's Ministers, Members of Parliament, the Judges on the Bench, the Dignitaries and Ministers of the Church; but even our Commanders and Officers in the Army are lending their assistance, to drive the speckled monster (*Variola*) from the United Kingdom and its territories, but also from the world.—Tens of thousands of lancets are, in all directions, presented, armed with the guardian fluid, for the protection of health and beauty, and the time may soon arrive, when our united efforts shall, effectually, prevail.

The arduous task of watching for the sailing of vessels to various quarters of the world, by which to transmit packages of vaccine matter, devolves on your Corresponding Secretary, and to see, at once, how faithfully that important duty is discharged, it is only necessary to examine the Letters of Correspondence and read the list of places to which the guardian fluid is conveyed. Much good in this way has been done, and still much more remains to be performed. The medical men, in far distant countries, are now becoming so habituated to this sort of practice, that they as naturally look out for the arrival of ships from England, and most anxiously enquire for the packages of Vaccine

Matter, shipped by the London Vaccine Institution, as if they had a most valuable cargo on board. In this diffusion of the fruits of your benevolence to the wondering natives of distant lands, there is a most happy illustration of the fine and triumphant observation of the late C. J. Fox, on his last visit to Paris. The French, in their own polite way, flatteringly expressed their surprise that his countrymen, the islanders, should be so powerful a people. "Our habitations are in the islands;" replied the statesman; "there we have our houses and gardens; but England is everywhere. Our affairs are extended throughout every climate of the world." Your packages of vaccine matter are more valuable than rubies of the richest dye, especially when Variola makes her appearance, and every particle of the life-saving fluid is exhausted. How distressing the consideration, how agonizing the contemplation, may be easily conceived, on reading the following extract of a letter from a correspondent at Quebec, in North America, dated so recently as the 24th of November, 1824:

"Smallpox made its appearance, with emigrants arriving from Ireland, in the spring, and has continued, more or less, during the whole season, several cases of which have terminated fatally. Amongst the suffering individuals, were a number of the North Shore Indians, who were here disposing of the fruits of their winter's chase; at the time of their departure, homewards, only one was left ill in the Quebec Emigrant Hospital, who recovered. The remainder, about twenty-four in number, were attacked, during their passage, and nearly all perished. For, such is their dread of the disease, that the unfortunate sufferers are deserted by their nearest and dearest relatives and friends, and left destitute and unattended; for the want of which, the havoc amongst them is generally very great. Their amazing dread is traced to its getting into the interiors, some half a century ago, and destroying thousands. Even with them, virus from the London Vaccine Institution is not unknown; some was sent to Mr. W. Fraser, Surgeon, &c. of Murray Bay, whose alacrity, as a friend to vaccination, is well known in that district; and who has, more than once, arrested the progress of smallpox, his residence being near the commencement of their extensive wilds of the North Shore, commonly called the King's Forts."

Also at Para, in South America, a city of Brazil, Smallpox has made its appearance, and excited the utmost fear and consternation in the inhabitants, which well it might, in so hot a climate, being only a degree and a half from the equator, where the baneful effects of this ravaging disease have destroyed their meriads, in former times.

On the earnest application, from this distant quarter, the merchant observed that they were losing one-third of their infant population, where the Smallpox was not yet extirpated; and by reason of the excessive heat at Christmas and in January, the matter which they had collected had been rendered effete; therefore they were again obliged to turn to England for protection from the disease which had so often scattered desolation and torture among their innocent offspring.

It is with animating pleasure that the Managers of the London Vaccine Institution have to announce to the Governors of the Society, in the Annual Report of their proceedings, in diffusing the blessings of the life-saving discovery to the different quarters of the world, that they have been called upon to extend the great prophylactic to those Young Greeks, whose parents had the misfortune to lose their lives in the dreadful massacres that have, unfortunately, taken place in that distracted country. The youths are most characteristic and pleasing in their manners, and have been taken under the management of the Greek Committee, who have committed them to the tuition of the Royal Lancasterian School, of the Borough, where they are to be instructed in the rudiments of the English language. It is very much to the credit of those gentlemen, that they, at so early a period, applied to have their *Protegés* secured from the ravages of that loathsome disease, the Smallpox, under whose devasta-

ting influence the amiable Prince Leboo fell a martyr, whose remains lie buried in the churchyard of Rotherhithe, where a monument is erected to his memory by the East India Company;—and who, much to their credit, very liberally subscribed One Hundred Pounds to your Institution.

Among other memorable events that the Managers have to record of the proceedings of the year, they have to advert to their having had the happiness to transmit the life-saving fluid, by the Blonde Frigate, to the Sandwich Islands, although they had not the good fortune to extend the blessings of Vaccination to the sable King and Queen of that country, who lost their lives by the measles, so suddenly and unfortunately, after their arrival in London. Had they been vaccinated, it is a curious fact, that they would have been insusceptible of the measles through the course of their vaccination, as the vaccinated are insusceptible of smallpox, during the course of their lives.

In the recollection of the generous bounty of the Governors of the Institution, the Managers must not be so far dazzled as to forget co-operators of a different description from those who give the needful, the pecuniary support of the charity. They have to express their sense also of the pleasing and influential services rendered by the muse. Their estimable friends, the author of the Farmer's Boy and the author of the Pleasures of Nature, the late Robert Bloomfield and the late David Carey, from time to time, struck the lyre, in celebration of the great acquisition to the treasures of Hygeia, the meed derived from the farm.

The Governors of the Institution will approve of the Managers still continuing to keep before their view the pleasing exhibition of the great services rendered, through their generosity, from the Capital

of the Commercial World, to the most distant parts, and to the less remote regions of the earth, as well as of the unceasing supplies daily afforded to medical practitioners throughout the Metropolis and the United Kingdom.

Surgeon H. Ryan, of the Royal Navy, was the bearer of Vaccine Ichor from the Institution to that remote part of the world, Botany Bay, which succeeded. In the British settlement, lying as far distant S.E. beyond our possessions in India as is our country N.W. on this side of the land of the Hindoos, the supplies from the Society were found perfectly effective.

The following account is extracted from a Journal published in that antipodean part of our planet.

From the New South Wales Gazette of January, 1822.

We congratulate the Inhabitants of these Colonies on the very recent arrival from Europe of the *Vaccine Virus*, transmitted by those benevolent and life-saving Societies, the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institutions. Numbers of children have lately been inoculated, and the matter has taken exceedingly well. The Gentlemen of the Faculty in town, we are informed, are equipped with this powerful and successful preventive to the most destructive of all our maladies. We rejoice to say, that benevolence is so far extending its blessings to our Sister Settlements southward, and that the virus from the before mentioned benevolent Institutions, is either on its way, or about to be transmitted thither.

The Managers continue to watch, with earnest inquiry, the departure of vessels from this Capital of the Commercial World to Foreign Nations the most distant, as well as to all the British Colonies. They continue to afford Supplies of the Vaccine Ichor, for the protection of the Colonies from the Smallpox. They issue them for

The Canadas	Neves	Tobago	Malta
Nova Scotia	St. Kitt's	Dominica	Ionian Islands
Newfoundland	St. Vincent's	St. Lucia	Sierra Leone
Bermuda	Barbadoes	Essequibo	Cape of Good
The Bahamas	Grenada	Berbice	Hope
Jamaica, through	Trinidad	Isle of Man	Ceylon
all its Ports	Corfu	Guernsey	India
Antigua	Hudson's Bay	Jersey	New Holland &
Montserrat	Demarara	Gibraltar	Van Diemensland

And to the places under other Governments, they equally afford Supplies of the Guardian Matter.

New Orleans	Anholt	Lisbon	Algiers
Savannah	Rostock	Oporto	China
Charleston	Stetin	Switzerland	Java
Washington	Hamburgh	Geneva	Fayal
Baltimore	Bremen	Genoa	The Azores
Philadelphia	Amsterdam	Leghorn	The Canaries
New York	Haarlem	Naples	Madeira
Archangel	Rotterdam	Messina	The Gambia
Petersburgh	Antwerp	Ancona	Cape Coast
Riga	Ostend	Palermo	Hayti
Dantzic	Boulogne	Trieste	St. Thomas's
Livonia.	Bourdeaux	Vienna	Surinam
Faro	St. Andero	Madrid	Pernambuco
Fahrsund	Bilboa	Constantinople	Rio Janeiro
Dronten	Seville	Smyrna	Buenos Ayres
Gothenburgh	Cadiz	Egypt	Valparaiso
and the Sandwich Islands.			

It appears, that during the last year
 There have been vaccinated by Dr. Walker 4,796,
 From the beginning 56,912,
 By the appointed Inoculators in the Metropolis and its
 environs 17,898,
 From the beginning 203,133,
 By the appointed Inoculators in the Country 24,197;
 From the beginning 503,890.
 Doctor Walker, since the last Report, has supplied to 14,323 ap-
 plicants, 42,968 charges of matter; from the beginning, to
 113,173 applicants, 423,961 charges.

The Receipts of the Institution, since the last year's Report, amount to.....	£	854	8	0
The Disbursements, to.....		1063	17	0
Balance against the Institution	£	209	9	0
L. V. P.			D	

The Receipts of the Institution, since its formation, in 1806, amount to	12,684	4	6
The Disbursements, to	12,798	10	0

The Managers cannot better show to the Governors the importance of their divine charity to our fellow men, even in the remotest regions of the earth, than by exhibiting the terrible effects of the smallpox, before the discovery of vaccination. The following extract is from a French author's description of the Farther Peninsula of India, 'De la presqu' Isle au dela du Gange; comprenant les royaumes d'Azem, d'Ava, de Pégu, de Laos, d'Arakan, de Boutau, de Tipra, du Thibet, de Siam et de Malacca, Laos, Camboie, le Tonquin, la Cochinchine, &c.'

" Dans la partie occidentale, et dans la partie septentrionale, de la presqu' isle, est le royaume de Pégu, qui comprend Ava, Martaban, Prom, Brama, et d'autres petits etats.

" Il a cent lieues d'étendue du nord au midi, cinquante du levant au couchant. Le roi fait sa résidence à Ava, capitale de ses etats, sur le fleuve Ava. Les rues en sont alignées et bordées d'arbres. Le palais du roi est composé de quatre corps de logis. Au milieu, s'élève un pavillon dont les murs extérieurs sont dorés. Les quatre portes du pavillon regardent les quatre points du ciel: l'une est la porte d'or; c'est par là que passent les ambassadeurs, et les personnes qui apportent des présens. La porte de la justice est celle qui conduit au tribunal. La porte de la faveur est le passage de ceux qui ont obtenu des bienfaits. On ouvre la porte de la magnificence pour le roi, lorsqu'il se fait voir au peuple dans toute sa magnificence.

" Pégu, appelé aussi Siren, est bâti sur le fleuve de son nom, qui se jette dans le golfe de Bengale. Il paroît que ce fut autrefois une des plus grandes villes de l'Orient: elle n'a pas aujourd'hui la vingtieme partie d'habitans qu'elle eut autrefois. Les vestiges de ses anciens fossés ont six ou sept lieues de circonférence.

" Avant les dernières guerres, les richesses du roi égaloient celles des plus grands princes de l'Orient. Les débordemens des rivières rendent le partie maridionale très-fertile, et d'un bel aspect. L'air de ce royaume est très-sain pour les Européens.

" Les Péguans ont pour la petite-vérole la même horreur que les autres nations ont pour la peste. Dès que quelqu'un en est infecté, on l'abandonne chez lui avec quelque nourriture, et ce n'est qu'au bout de trois semaines qu'on vient sçavoir s'il vit ou s'il est mort. Cet usage barbare n'a pas peu contribué à la dépopulation d'une grande partie du royaume, et de quelques îles qui en dépendent le long des côtes de Bengale. La guérison d'un homme attaqué de la petite-vérole, est célébrée comme l'événement les plus heureux; le convalescent est porté en triomphe, escorté de tous ses parens et de ses amis."

In the western and northern part of the Farther Peninsula of India lies the kingdom of Pegu, which comprises Ava, Martaban, Prom, Brama, and other states.

The Peguans have for the smallpox the same horror that other nations have for the plague. When any are infected with it, they are left to themselves with some provisions; and it is not

till the end of three weeks, that they come to see whether they are living or dead. This barbarous custom has not a little contributed to the depopulation of a great part of the kingdom, and of the isles which are dependent on it along the coasts of Bengal. The recovery of a man from the smallpox is celebrated as a most happy event. The convalescent is carried in triumph, escorted by all his relations and friends.

Besides the irreparable injuries and infirmities which may have been entailed, in innumerable instances, upon the suffering infant population, in this extensive metropolis, during last year, no less than 725 were cut off, under the tortures of the Smallpox. Shall we relax, then, our efforts to extinguish this painful disease? The numbers rescued from the spotted pestilence, in London alone, imperiously stimulate us to hold on. Families of children are brought to your stations, by their friends, when once aroused, with the acknowledgment, that others are lying dead, or dying, at home. The children, so brought, are preserved to their friends and society; and, in their turn, they help to minister consolation, through the guardian matter, derived from their little arms, to anxious families in every habitable climate.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Managers,
HUGH BEAMS, SECRETARY.

The continuance of extracts from the Correspondence of the Society will be interesting to the Governors.

REGULATIONS for the more effectual promotion of the Vaccine Inoculation in the Government of Livonia, made out and issued in pursuance of an Order of his Excellency the Military Governor of Riga, Commander in Chief in all Civil Matters in the Baltic Provinces, &c. &c., by the Livonian Provincial Vaccine Committee.

1. Each of the nine vaccine sub-committees extant, in the government of Livonia, is forthwith to employ a number, such as may be deemed requisite for their districts, of inoculators, whose capacity for the performance of the operation must be previously examined by the physician of the circuit, with this condition, that, for every

child perfectly inoculated by them, in the districts assigned to them, they are to receive 16 copecks silver, or about 6*d.* sterling.

2. The money required for the payment of the inoculator, agreeable to the above stipulation, is to be taken from the parish-fund in advance, and to be paid to the inoculator, either monthly or every four months, in whichever mode the agreement in this respect may have been concluded, by the elder of the community ; whose business it becomes, and who is then bound to take the necessary steps, that these disbursements be refunded by the parents, or nearest relatives of the children inoculated ; and, if need should be, to enforce the payment by legal compulsion.

3. Proprietors of estates, who have already entered into contracts with physicians for inoculating, must give immediate notice thereof to the vaccine sub-committee of their district, and, at the same time, name the physicians with whom they have contracted : further, in case of such contracts being made out in writing, they must be produced, for the legitimation of the parties, to the vaccine committee, who are attentively to vigilate, that the progress of inoculation be conducted by these contracting physicians, in the most zealous manner ; otherwise, if a neglect appear on the part of the physicians engaged by the landholders, so as to give apprehension that the progress of inoculation might thereby be impeded, it is the duty of the sub-committee to cause the inoculation to be performed on these estates by the innoculator for the whole district ; but, previous to so doing, they must invariably make a representation to the provincial committee, and have their sanction for the adoption of this measure.

4. Elders of communities, and churchwardens, are obligated to bring all children, that are not inoculated, immediately on application being made to them to this effect, to the physician, to the place appointed for inoculation, as well as for subsequent inspection.

5. Such parents, guardians, and others who do not conform to the order given them, to bring the children for inoculation and subsequent inspection, shall come under the penalty of paying the double charge for inoculation, viz. 30 copecks silver, or about one shilling, into the parish fund, for every child not brought.

6. In case of any negligence being detected on the part of the elders of the community or churchwardens, in respect of not producing uninoculated children, they are, in like manner, liable to a fine, to be fixed by the parish court, according to the state of circumstances, and to be levied for the benefit of the parish-fund.

7. To the first general inoculation to be performed, in consequence of these regulations, all children, up to fourteen years of age, without any exception, are to be brought to the appointed place of innoculation, and the physician, constituted for inoculating, shall investigate, particularly, whether they have marks of a previous inoculation.

8. Children on whom no such marks can be found, and where the previous inoculation is not fully proved, but on the contrary doubtful, must be inoculated afresh without delay.

9. Every parish court shall take a separate and particular account of those children on whom marks of a previous actual inoculation have been found, and hold the same in their keeping, to serve for their information, in the event of any cases occurring at a future period.

10. In every parish court there shall, besides, be kept two books, under seal of the court of circuit, in which every child belonging to the parish, that has been properly inoculated, shall be entered, together with the names of its parents. These books, and the entries therein made, of the children inoculated, must be attested half-yearly; that is, on every 30th of June, and 31st of December, by the inoculating physician, as also by the elder of the community.

11. One of these two books remains deposited with the parish court, but the other, at the close of every half-year, and after having been attested by the physician and the elder of the community, is to be forwarded to the court of circuit; viz. on the 30th of June, and 31st of December. This court is then to make out a complete list, from the different books received, of all the children inoculated within the extent of its jurisdiction, in the course of the half-year expired, agreeable to the form already in use; and, with its attestation, to remit the same to the vaccine committee, to enable them to form their half-yearly general statements; after which, and when the necessary extracts have been made, the book is to be returned to the parish court, to the end that entries of the children inoculated in the ensuing half-year may be continued, without intermission.

Riga, the 8th November, 1820.

(Signed) J. DU HAMEL, Civil Governor.

J. VON NUMMERS,

DR. K. E. SONNTAG,

DR. KURTZWIG,

Representative of the Nobility. Clerical Superintendent. Insp. of the Liv. Med. Board.

WIGGERT, Town Alderman.

W. VON WOLFF, Secretary.

ORDER of his Imperial Majesty the Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c., from the Regency of Livonia, to all Vaccine Sub-committees, Proprietors of Estates, Elders of Communities, and to whom it may concern.

The Regulations drawn out by the Livonian Provincial Vaccine Committee, (and confirmed,) for the more effectual promotion of Vaccine Inoculation, and confirmed by his Excellency the Military Governor of Riga, &c. &c. Marquis Paulnier, are, by order of his Excellency, herewith published in print, for the knowledge and observance of all those whom it may concern.

Riga Castle, 22d November, 1820.

(Signed)

J. DU HAMEL, Civil Governor.

GRAF KOSKULL, Counsellor.

W. VON BLUHMEN, Counsellor.

J. VON RAGGE, Assessor.

HEHN, Secretary.

So long as inoculation remains a benefit only for the middle classes of society, so long is the general evil not removed; particularly in Russia, where the boor is the property of the possessor

of the land, whose wealth depends rather on the number of his vassals, or serfs, than on the extent of his estates.

The population of Russia amounts to 33,000,000. A fifteenth of these, susceptible of smallpox, amounts to 2,200,000. The mortality of one-fifth of these, from the smallpox, amounts to 440,000. If the loss of a child be estimated only at 25 Rubles, the state hereby loses the sum of 11,000,000 Rubles.

The inoculation of the shieldpock, (cowpock) assures this sum to the state, or 440,000 effective men, which we may regard, when one considers them as the future subjects of the country, as the cultivators of the land, as the stem of future nations.

To A. Johnstone, Esq. Deputy-treasurer to the Royal Jennerian Society, Burr-street, London.

“ Port Antonio, Jamaica, October 5, 1822.

“ SIR,—Captain Dew, of the ship Hercules, a day or two after his arrival at this port, the latter end of last August, handed me a packet containing the Annual Report of the Royal Jennerian Society, together with three glasses of vaccine virus. It afforded me an opportunity of obliging a particular friend, whose family for years have been under my medical care, and, from my recommendation, are advocates for vaccination. For the last two years no vaccination has taken place here, and many families are at this moment very anxious for its introduction, to shield the young flock, born since that period, from the possibility of imbibing ‘ that most dreadful pestilence, and perpetual bane of human felicity, the smallpox.’

“ To say that I shall feel obliged is trifling, compared to the gratification it will afford the parents, if I may depend upon your sending me, as opportunities occur, a few well-secured glasses of ichor.

“ I perceive that the honour of a diploma is conferred on those who encourage the great and universal benefit to mankind—‘ vaccination.’ I shall feel proud if my present solicitation meets the sanction of the managers of the institution, by conferring so distinguished a mark of their approbation on me; who, for the last ten years, have zealously supported and disseminated the designs of so excellent and respectable a society. I am, Sir, respectfully,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ WM. ARNOLD, M.D.

“ Fellow of the Royal College of
“ Physicians, Edinburgh, &c.”

“ I beg your acceptance of the inclosed essay. I subjoin the names of vessels, regular traders to this port*. Capt. Phillips,

* Ship William Bryan, Capt. Urquhart; ship Ruth, Capt. Cassie; ship Ann, Capt. Goodwin.

of the Meanwell, who takes charge of this, will be glad (on his return) to be entrusted with any package for me, and who, I am sure, will take care of it; or if you will take the trouble to send, at any time, a package to the counting-house of my brother, No. 10, Crescent, America-square, it will probably reach me sooner. I should like always to receive, at different times, a fresh supply not later than May; it will then have the advantage of cooler weather, and consequently less liable to injury, than if it arrived in the sultry latitudes in July, August, or September.

To Dr. Walker, Director of the London Vaccine Institution, &c. &c.

“Islip, Oxon, Jan. 22, 1824.

“SIR,—I am extremely sorry to be so troublesome to you, but I am this day called upon to vaccinate upwards of one hundred and seventy persons at Kidlington, where they have twenty cases of smallpox; therefore shall feel particularly obliged if you can send me, by the *return of post*, a quantity of vaccine lymph. Since writing the above, I am informed the number for vaccination will be nearly two hundred and fifty.

“I am, Sir, your much obliged,
“S. WALKER.”

To Dr. Walker, London Vaccine Institution.

“Great Massingham, Rougham, Norfolk, Jan. 23, 1824.

“SIR,—As the smallpox is making great ravages in this neighbourhood, may I beg the favour of a large supply of vaccine lymph, as soon as convenient.

“I have not met with a case of smallpox in a patient who had previously been under the influence of cowpox.

“I am, Sir,
“Your most obedient servant,
“JOHN JAY.”

To Dr. Walker, Bond Court, Walbrook, London.

“Calvert-street, Norwich, Jan. 23, 1824.

“SIR,—As the vaccine matter latterly used in this city has not proved very good, and, I believe, at this moment is completely lost, you would oblige me greatly by sending me some points, armed with ichor, that you think may be relied on.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,
“Yours respectfully,
“ARTHUR BROWNE.”

To Dr. Walker, Bond-court, Walbrook.

“ London Hospital, Jan. 21, 1824.

“ SIR,—Being in the profession, I take the liberty of addressing you this note, requesting you will be kind enough to send me some vaccine lymph to the London Hospital, being applied to for some by a medical friend in the country, who, as well as myself, has had many opportunities of judging of the beneficial influence derived from your most invaluable institution. You mention, in your circulars, that you confer the honour of a diploma on those who encourage the noble and humane practice of vaccination. Should you consider me worthy of that honour, it will be most gratefully received, and highly appreciated by, Sir,

“ Your obedient and humble servant,

“ FIRMAN FULLER,

“ Student of the London Hospital.”

To Dr. Walker, Bond-court, Walbrook, London.

“ Burford, Oxon, Jan. 25, 1824.

“ DEAR SIR,—Wishing to send some vaccine matter to a distance, to check the ravages of smallpox, and placing more reliance on what you take than what I could procure myself, I am obliged to trouble you, to request a supply of as much vaccine ichor as you can afford; and

“ I am, dear Sir,

“ Your faithful servant,

“ R. H. PYTT.”

To Andrew Johnstone, Esq. Sub-Secretary to the Vaccine Institution, 52, Burr-street, Tower-hill, London.

“ Grand Canary, Feb. 1, 1824.

“ SIR,—It gives me great satisfaction to announce to you the receipt of a packet of vaccine matter, with the 15th Annual Report, forwarded me last year. This matter, I am happy to say, produced the desired effect in every instance, equally as well as the fresh matter used in the vaccinations practised here weekly. This practice has been established since the year 1805, being enforced by order of the Spanish government, and was continued with more or less regularity till the year 1809; when, owing to accidental circumstances, it was suspended, and resumed in 1813, making use of matter imported again from Cadiz. Since then vaccination has been conducted here with more attention, regularity and perseverance. The number vaccinated in the chief town of this island, where I reside, has amounted to 3429, from the year 1813 to 1823; in the other parts of the island, a great many have also been vaccinated by inoculators sent from this city. The smallpox used to make its appearance here, generally in periods of from eight to ten years,

destroying many lives during its prevalence; but it has not appeared again since the year 1818, and very likely a period so long as this is owing to the introduction of vaccination, though certainly ignorance and prejudice have hitherto prevented an adoption of it so generally as it might be otherwise, chiefly among the country people. However, fully convinced of the benefits that vaccination has bestowed on mankind, I shall always exert myself to the utmost, in order to promote its more general propagation all over the island, and to diffuse this blessing wherever I may be.

“Should the board of managers of the Royal Jennerian Society confer upon me an honorary diploma, as it was hinted in the printed address that accompanied the above vaccine packet, you may trust it to J. H. Rudall, Esq. 30, Broad-street Buildings, my London correspondent, who will take care to forward it safely to me.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“NICHOLAS BETENCOURT.”

To Dr. Walker, No. 6, Bond-court, Walbrook, London.

“St. Austle, Feb 7, 1824.

“SIR,—I shall feel much obliged by your sending me, by return of post, as large a supply of vaccine lymph as you can spare, the smallpox having suddenly appeared in this town and neighbourhood, and being like to spread to an alarming extent, unless speedily prevented by vaccination. From the many opportunities I had of conversing with you on the subject, during my residence in London, and the valuable information I derived from your kind communications, my confidence in our great prophylactic is unabated, and will so continue, until I receive much more convincing proofs than I have yet been able to obtain, of the insecurity of vaccination against smallpox. Trusting to your philanthropic disposition for as liberal a supply of *fresh* virus as you can part with,

“I remain, Sir,

“Your most obedient servant,

“FRANCIS BROWN LLOYD.”

*To the Hon. Directors of the Vaccine Inoculation Board,
London.*

“Douglas, Isle of Man, March 10, 1824.

“GENTLEMEN,—As a medical practitioner, I devote a part of my time in giving gratuitous advice to the poor in this town and neighbourhood. To prevent, as much as in my power, the variola, I intend advertising, that I will, each Saturday (the market day) inoculate the children of the poor; and, as there

is no matter at present in the island which I can procure, I take the liberty of applying to the board for a supply, understanding that, in similar cases, it has been given. If requisite, I will, from time to time, make reports to the board regarding my success.

"I have prefixed a copy of a certificate of my professional character, and, if necessary, more can be furnished.

"I have been informed, that the matter can be forwarded, through your board, free of postage; if so, I will be glad to have an answer as speedily as possible.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your very obedient servant,

"ROBERT HECTOR."

To A. Johnstone, Esq. 52, Burr Street, Tower Hill, London.

"Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, April 11, 1824.

"SIR,—You will be so good as to convey my best thanks to the managers, for honouring me with their diploma, and thereby considering me as an honorary member of the society. I was also glad to receive some glasses and points at the same time, together with the Annual Report, &c. I beg leave to observe, that I have ever been a warm advocate for vaccination, and have never yet seen anything to shake my faith in its efficacy. I have lately vaccinated about sixty children and adults, from a supply of matter sent me by Dr. Walker, without any failure. The population hereabout is but thinly scattered, or the number would have been greater; for there is no want of a disposition to receive the grand preservative. I mean to subscribe my guinea; and, if I do not come to town soon, and call upon you, will take an opportunity to remit it. I hope Dr. Walker is well, and that he will be enabled to continue his very useful labours for some time to come; and remain, Sir,

"With great respect,

"Your obedient humble servant,

"L. W. MEDWIN."

To Dr. Walker, 6, Bond-court, Walbrook, London.

"Kimbolton, Hunts. April 12, 1824.

"DEAR SIR,—You will, I hope, pardon the liberty I take in troubling you; but, in the cause of vaccination, I doubt not you will readily excuse me asking you to furnish me with as much vaccine lymph as you can possibly spare, by return of post. I offer this apology in part, because, when you find my name so often, (through the medium of friends,) I think you will conceive me troublesome. Be assured it is not from a wish to be so, but from a zealousness to put a stop to that direful disease,

smallpox, as early as it presents itself. I am surrounded by many small villages, and as soon as one has been vaccinated, from want of care, smallpox makes its appearance in another village; and the consequence is, I am so frequently without lymph, for the poorer orders are so averse to vaccination, that they will scarcely ever submit to it until smallpox stares them in the face.

“It affords me much pleasure to be able to inform you, that daily experience validates the cowpox; and, from twelve years of my own large practice, and five years being an eye-witness to my father’s, I have never met with a case of variolous disease after vaccination, but what has tended to convince me more of the efficacy of vaccination.

“Several cases having occurred to me, within the last few weeks, which, I think, would nullify the arguments of the greatest enemy to vaccination.

“With respect, I remain,
“Your most obliged and obedient humble servant,
“W PECK.”

“I have, already, forty-eight to vaccinate on Tuesday. I also beg leave to thank you for the many charges of lymph I have received, and the virulence with which it has generally acted.”

To John Walker, MD. No. 6, Bond-court, Walbrook, London.

“Holbeach, Lincolnshire, May 2, 1824.

“RESPECTED FRIEND,—The smallpox having again appeared amongst us, by some travellers falling ill here, and some mischievous spirits appearing disposed to spread the disease, I am most anxious to put as speedy a stop as possible to the mischief, and hope you will be pleased to send me, by return of post, a supply of recent lymph, and that *not likely to fail me. I know not how it is, but I hear from every quarter, the more frequent disappointments at the lymph not producing the disease, than formerly. I believe, however, those complaints are against the National Establishment rather than the London Vaccine Institution.* I have vaccinated seventy-three since I last gave you an account.

“From your obliged friend,
“J. W. BENSON, MD.”

To Dr. Walker, Vaccine Institution, London.

“Monkwearmouth, June 1, 1824.

“MY DEAR SIR,—As the benefits which are derived from the association, of which I am extremely happy to say I have the honour of being one of its members, and which are diffused by

every mail from the metropolis, you will greatly oblige me by sending, by return, a few glasses of vaccine lymph, as I am doubtful it is almost extinct in this neighbourhood.

“I remain, with the greatest respect,

“Your obedient servant,

“THOMAS R. TORBOCK.”

To Dr. Walker.

“Avon Hills, September 26, 1816.

“SIR,—I fear you will have thought, from my not having communicated with you since I had the pleasure of becoming one of your pupils, that I have not profited from the instructions you so obligingly gave me in Bond-court, London, for the purpose of vaccinating the poor in this part of the country. I have sincere pleasure in informing you, I have been much more successful than I could possibly have expected, from the prejudice I at first had to contend with; but perseverance, and being indefatigable in my efforts, have overcome the obstacles I found in my way. There was a strong prejudice against vaccination, from a circumstance which most unfortunately occurred, some time ago, in this country: several people had been vaccinated, but before the possibility of the vaccine matter having its effect, the smallpox got introduced: several died from want of the means to procure proper assistance and care, and the matter was taken, through ignorance, from subjects under the influence of, in fact, both cow and smallpox. Several had the latter after this kind of inoculation, and this made, *naturally*, a most unfavourable impression of the former. I have, in a great measure, done away this prejudice. I find great difficulty in persuading the poor, that there is no infection in vaccination; they still are determined to think there is, and fly from a vaccinated subject as from a pestilence, though at the same time submit to my performing the operation.

“The number of patients I have had, are fifty, *all* of whom have as perfectly answered as it was *possible*; I am confident of this, from the inflammation and thickness at the part in them all. If I have a doubt, I revaccinate. I have generally found, that the poorer the people I vaccinate, the more difficult I find the matter introduced taking effect: upon such occasions, I never fail to persevere till I succeed. I have had eight or ten subjects under these circumstances.

“It is a happiness having it in my power to inform you, that the families that were **MOST** determinedly against vaccination I have argued into acquiescence, which is a grand point gained. Upon my first beginning to practise, I went from cottage to cottage, thinking it a duty to exert myself to the utmost, to introduce this blessing among the lower order. I then appointed

a day in each week to receive, at my own house, patients ; but this being attended with trouble to them, I could not prevail upon them to come ; I had recourse to going from house to house again, rather than give up what I determined to persevere in.

“ I have adopted the plan of keeping a book with my patients’ names, *when* vaccinated, and all my remarks ; that, in case of any particular case occurring, I may be clear and correct in my report. I hope you will approve of this plan.

“ I need not apologize to you, for troubling you with this report of my progress, as I am confident you feel too deeply interested in the success of every one who embarks in practising what tends to the preservation of the human race ; and, having *you* to thank for qualifying me to lend a helping hand, I flatter myself you will pardon my troubling you with the pleasing information of the good you have been accessory to, in my part of the world.

“ I will take the liberty of informing you, from time to time, of my success, and, should any particular case occur, will venture to ask your opinion ; which, if I may be permitted to do, will add much to my confidence in practising.

“ Should you favour me with an answer, you will have the goodness to direct to Lady Fane, under cover, to Gen. Sir Henry Fane, R.C.B. MP., Avon Hills, Ringwood, Hants.”

“ Dr. Walker presents respects to Lady Fane, feels flattered by her interesting communication, and would have immediately acknowledged the favour, but expected to have accompanied the acknowledgment with a plate, which will probably be ready in a few days, and which he will have high gratification in addressing to her Ladyship. .

“ London, 3, x, 1816.”

To Dr. Walker, Union-court, Holborn, London.

“ Avon Hills, Ringwood, Hants, May 3, 1824.

“ Lady Fane presents her compliments to Dr. Walker, will take it as a favour if he will have the goodness to enclose her three glasses of vaccine matter.

“ Lady Fane has great pleasure in communicating to Dr. Walker, that she has vaccinated two hundred children, and not one case of smallpox has occurred, although it has been where many of those she has operated upon lived.”

The benevolence exercised by her Ladyship in the families of a numerous tenantry and other neighbours, affords a fine example for other females to ‘ go and do likewise.’

To A. Johnstone, Esq. London Vaccine Institution, London.

“Twillingate, Newfoundland, July 2, 1824.

“SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged to you if you will forward me (to Capt. John Pimer, Brig Commerce, Poole, Dorset,) a small quantity of vaccine matter, as there is a considerable population in this part of the island, I am very desirous of having it introduced amongst.

“I have the honour to be,

“Your most obliged servant,

“ROBERT TREMLETT.”

To Dr. Walker, Bond Court, London.

“Ashbourne, July 17, 1824.

“DEAR SIR,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will have the kindness to send me some vaccine lymph on glasses, by return of mail, as the smallpox have broken out at a neighbouring village, which has excited some alarm.

“I remain, Sir,

“Your obliged humble servant,

“JAMES RIDDLESDEN.”

To Andrew Johnstone, LL.D. 52, Burr Street, Tower Hill, London.

“Spilsby, June 4, 1824

“SIR,—In answer to yours of last week, I request you will be so kind as to apply to my friend James Remnant, Esq. No. 94, Smithfield Bars, and he will pay you the amount of my subscription. It is with pleasure I also have to communicate to you, that I have vaccinated sixty-six persons since June, 1823, several of whom were adults; and have since been exposed to the contagion of smallpox, by sleeping with persons who were affected by it, and I am happy to state that I have not witnessed a single case of smallpox occurring after vaccination.

“I am Sir,

“Your very humble servant,

“JOHN SOULBY.”

To Dr. Walker, Director of the London Vaccine Institution, Bond-court, Walbrook, London.

“Redcliff Hill, Bristol, June 29, 1824.

“DEAR SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure I acknowledge the very gratifying distinction conferred upon me by the London Vaccine Institution, by presenting me their diploma, and creating me an honorary member.

“I have long been employed in promoting the great object of your humane institution, and with the fullest confidence of its ultimate success, in extirpating one of the most loathsome diseases with which human nature is afflicted. I have beheld, with the

greatest regret, the prejudices raised against vaccination, from the inexperience or negligence of those who undertake to distribute its blessings, strengthened and encouraged by the diffidence and hesitation with which the national establishment speaks of its controlling and preventive influence. I have sought for a well authenticated instance of variola succeeding vaccination, and I scarcely need add, that such a case I have never discovered.

“ If, under the sanction of the London Vaccine Institution, I may be able more extensively to diffuse its blessings, it will afford me the most pleasing satisfaction, and, I trust, render myself in some measure worthy of the honour conferred upon me.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Yours most respectfully,

“ H. BRIGSTOCK.”

“ I should be greatly obliged for a few glasses of fresh vaccine lymph, and would beg to add, that an annual subscription of £1. is much at the service of the Institution.

To Andrew Johnstone, Esq. Sub-treasurer of the Vaccine Institution, 52, Burr Street, London.

“ Grand Canary, July 16, 1824.

“ SIR,—I beg you to convey my most sincere acknowledgements to the Board of Managers of the London Vaccine Institution, for the honorary diploma they have been pleased to confer upon me, as well as the glasses and points of fresh vaccine matter, the society’s report for the present year, and other papers that accompanied it.

“ The society may be persuaded that this mark of distinction, wherewith I have been honoured, will operate in me as an additional stimulus to promote the important interests of vaccination, and that my exertions shall not relax in the prosecution of its praiseworthy object for preserving the human race.

“ The glasses that were sent arrived in a perfectly good condition; and I am enabled to inform you that, having tried the matter immediately, the result answered extremely well.

“ If no accidental circumstance prevents me, it is my intention to visit England next year for a short time. I shall then make an application that my name be added to the list of the subscribers of an establishment so beneficial to humanity.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ With every sentiment of respect,

“ Your most obedient humble servant,

“ NICHOLAS BETENCOURT,

“ Extraordinary Member of the Royal Phy-

“ sical Society of Edinburgh and Corre-

“ sponding Member of the Horticultural

“ Society of London.”

*To Andrew Johnstone, Esq. Registrar and Sub-Treasurer,
52, Burr-street, East Smithfield, London.*

“ Prince Rupert’s, Dominica, July 20, 1824.

“ SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of some lymph in bulb tubes, in the month of January last, from which I inoculated, by keeping up the matter fresh, on one estate, eighty-two successfully; on another thirty-two; besides about forty on different other estates: some of them were twenty and twenty-three years of age, others younger.

“ I now request you will be pleased to forward to me some more lymph; and, at the latter end of the year, I shall be able to give a more correct account, as I furnished matter to different individuals, by which most of the Carribs were inoculated, besides many others.

“ I have the honour to be Sir,

“ Your obedient humble servant,

“ W. WILLIAMS,

“ Hospital Assistant to the Forces,

“ Member of the Royal College of

“ Surgeons, London.

To John Walker, MD. Royal Jennerian Society, 6, Bond-court, London.

“ Wanswell Cottage, July 21, 1824.

“ MY DEAR SIR,—Though I did not return you my acknowledgments and thanks for the honour you conferred upon me, by presenting me with a vaccine diploma, I assure you I felt gratefully obliged to you, especially as you forwarded it to me unsolicited, for such a mark of respect and attention. The truth is, I expected to have been in London, and to have waited upon you and returned my personal thanks to you, which I supposed would be far better; but it has so happened, that I have not been in London since, and the time passed so long away, that I thought it would not then do to write at all on the subject; but, as it is now quite uncertain when I may have the pleasure of seeing you, and an opportunity presenting itself, I have judged it right to address you. I shall be much obliged to you to send me a little vaccine lymph immediately, as taken from a fine healthy subject.

“ Should you come into this neighbourhood I shall be most happy in seeing you, and repeat my thanks to you for your kindness, and hope you will accept an apology for not having before written. The world ought to be greatly obliged to you for the interest you have taken in your successful humane efforts, of extending, so much as you have done, the blessings of vaccine inoculation, for which I hope, most sincerely also, you get well remunerated. I have myself not been inactive or unsuccessful in extending the practice, but have been a great pecuni-

any loser by so doing. I sincerely wish this may find you enjoying good health ; and am,

“ Dear Sir, with great respect,

“ Your highly obliged and most obedient servant,

“ HENRY JENNER.”

“ Please to direct to Dr. Henry Jenner, at Wanswell Cottage, near Berkeley, Gloucestershire.”

To Dr. Walker, Royal Vaccine Institution, London.

“ Elland, near Halifax, Yorkshire, July 23, 1824.

“ SIR,—I have to return you my best thanks for the supply of vaccine ichor which I received from your Institution about four months ago ; having expended my stock, after inoculating from eight hundred to a thousand cases, I am compelled to make further application to you, for a supply of that useful fluid.

“ I am happy to say, that my confidence as to the preventive powers of the vaccine virus remains unshaken, and I could bring forward several cases to prove the stability of my assertion.

“ I am Sir,

“ Your obedient humble servant,

“ J. HAMERTON.”

To Dr. Walker, Vaccine Institution, London.

“ Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, July 27, 1824.

“ DEAR DOCTOR,—Will you be kind enough to send, *by return of post*, some cowpock matter, as the smallpox has broken out in our neighbourhood, and so alarmed the people, that I am called upon to vaccinate as quickly as possible. It is with regret I say, many people are very much prejudiced against vaccination ; yet, I trust, the present alarm may act as a warning to them for so much ignorance and prejudice, without an instance which shall go against vaccination.

“ Many children have died in this town this last year, and not above one, to my knowledge, had been vaccinated, and that had no mark upon the arm ; and, according to all probability, it was never under the influence of vaccine virus in the system.

“ Please to send me plenty, as I have near one hundred children to cut.

“ Yours ever, respectfully,

“ THOMAS WESTON, M. R. C. S.”

To Dr. Walker, Vaccine Institution, London.

“ Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, July 29, 1824.

“ DEAR DOCTOR,—I return you my sincere thanks for the vaccine virus I received this day, and trust you will not think me troublesome because I send again to the fountain-head for
L. V. P.

E

more. I vaccinated a hundred and thirty-seven children this morning; the few points and two glasses you sent me were rubbed till I am confident the smallest particle of virus was extinct; and as the smallpox is so prevalent, and (I am truly sorry to say) medical men about me have, and still are, inoculating for the smallpox, so you see the people are at a stand almost how to act. Yet I feel confident, in spite of the great opposition to vaccinate, it may (by perseverance) be overcome, otherwise the people would not flock to me, with their offsprings in their arms, in such crowds; yet, not having any matter, I do not do so well as I might. Perhaps you will *supply me by return of post*, lest, before a week, the people should join the other party, and spread the smallpox in this neighbourhood to an alarming extent.

“Believe me an advocate for vaccination,
“THOMAS WESTON, Surgeon.”

*To Dr. Walker, Director of the London Vaccine Institutions,
No. 6, Bond-court, Walbrook, London.*

“Ware, Herts, July 30, 1824.

“SIR,—I shall be much obliged by your sending me a supply of vaccine lymph on glasses, each glass to be charged with as large a quantity of the lymph as possible, in order to insure its taking effect; as, when dry, the quantity is generally so reduced in bulk as often to fail of producing any effect.

“From the last supply I had from you, which was about twenty months ago, I vaccinated about two hundred individuals, by far the greater part gratuitously; yet I am sorry to state that, although the smallpox was very prevalent and severe at the time, the prejudice against vaccination was so great and general, that it was with difficulty I prevailed on those whom I vaccinated to receive it.

“I am, yours truly,
“WM. M'NAB.”

*To Andrew Johnstone, Esq. 52, Burr Street, Tower Hill,
London.*

“Hull, July 31, 1824.

“SIR,—I received the package, dated 20th current, and return you my sincere thanks for the honour conferred on me, in being elected an honorary member of the London Vaccine Institution. I intend, next spring, to send out a quantity of vaccine matter, with the fleet of whalers, to Davis's Straits; and the surgeon who shall inoculate the greatest number of the natives, and teach them to inoculate, and shall also draw up the best report of his, or their proceedings, I shall recommend as a candidate for the honours of your valuable institution.

“I have inoculated, gratis, these last four years; and, during

that time, I never knew any of my patients that have been affected with the smallpox. Might I presume so far on your kindness, I would esteem it a particular favour to be admitted a member of this respectable association.

"I remain, Sir, with the greatest respect,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"THOMAS BUCHANAN."

To Dr. Walker, Bond Court, Walbrook, London.

"Thorne, near Doncaster, Sept. 15, 1824.

"SIR,—May I request the favour of your transmitting me a portion of *fresh* vaccine virus, by return of post. I have been not a little disappointed by some sent me through the Secretary of State's office, a short time since (September, 1). After having inoculated five children and one adult (some of them twice in both arms) without effect, I conclude the matter cannot be good. I am, in haste,

"Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. C. LEA."

To the numerous letters of acknowledgment, presented, from year to year, to the Governors, the Managers beg leave to add the two or three following ones, as interesting, under different points of view. They mark the services of vaccination, (that 'glory of your isle,' said Amaxaris, the intelligent Greek,) in parts the longest under cultivation, as well as in wilds the least explored.

To A. Johnstone, Esq.

Island of Orleans, District of Quebec, November 12, 1824.

"SIR,—By accident, a packet of vaccine lymph, with pamphlet, from the London Vaccine Institution, was delivered to me in the month of August last, by the captain of a vessel, from London to Québec, for which favour I beg leave to express, to you, my warmest acknowledgments, and, at the same time, to inform you, that the lymph proved highly serviceable, having immediately arrested the progress of smallpox, that had at that time begun to show itself on this island.

"During my residence here, since 1821, I have vaccinated, gratis, a great number of children, but the supply of ichor being sometimes scarce, has prevented me bestowing on my numerous applicants the benefit of the Jennerian discovery so often as I could have wished. However, I hope, for the future, I may be

enabled to become a more extensive promoter of vaccination, by a regular supply of virus from your valuable Institution, which I take the liberty of soliciting, and which, if complied with, by addressing it to the care of my friend, Dr. Morrin, of Quebec, will speedily and safely reach me.

"In perusing the Annual Report of the Royal Jennerian Society, for 1823, I there observe inserted a letter of mine, addressed to Dr. Morrin, in 1821, on the subject of vaccination, which leads me to think, that my name is not unfamiliar to the Governors of that Institution, and at the same time, emboldened me to observe, that it would afford me the highest satisfaction, to become an honorary member of your society, should the honourable Managers be satisfied that my exertions, in the cause of vaccination, have been such as to entitle me to that distinction, a distinction, I observe, eagerly sought after by Surgeons of all climates. I am, Sir, with sentiments of the highest respect,

"Your most obedient servant,
"JOHN CLARK, Surgeon, L.L.D."

To A. Johnstone, Esq. 52, Burr Street, Tower Hill, London.

"Quebec, Nov. 24th, 1824. -

"DEAR SIR,—I have again the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of several packages of vaccine virus, per different vessels from London this season. The two last only proved effective. Several of the glasses I distributed amongst my medical friends in and about Quebec; and herewith I enclose you a letter for perusal out of several others I have of the same description:—

"Smallpox made its appearance, with emigrants arriving from Ireland, in the spring, and has continued, more or less, during the whole season, several cases of which have terminated fatally. Amongst the suffering individuals, were a number of the North Shore Indians, who were here disposing of the fruits of their winter's chase; at the time of their departure, homewards, only one was left ill in the Quebec Emigrant Hospital, who recovered. The remainder, about twenty-four in number, were attacked, during their passage, and nearly all perished. For, such is their dread of the disease, that the unfortunate sufferers are deserted by their nearest and dearest relatives and friends, and left destitute and unattended; for the want of which, the havoc amongst them is generally very great. Their amazing dread is traced to its getting into the interiors, some half a century ago, and destroying thousands. Even with them, virus from the London Vaccine Institution is not unknown; some was sent to Mr. W. Fraser, Surgeon, &c. of Murray Bay, whose alacrity, as a friend to vaccination, is well known in that district; and who has, more than once, arrested the progress of smallpox, his residence being near the commencement of their extensive wilds of the North Shore, commonly called the King's Forts."

" Pardon my digression from the immediate intention of this communication, which was to have merely stated that some of the virus received had proved effective, for the information of the managers of your humane institution.

" I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

" the Managers obedient and your humble servant,

" J. MORRIN,

" H. M. L. V. I. & R. J. S."

(Copy.)

To Dr. Morrin.

" Quebec, Nov. 1, 1824.

" MY DEAR SIR,—The vaccine virus you gave me, as direct from the L. V. I., I am happy in stating has proved effective in every case in which I have tried it. I send you this at your request, for the information of that truly humane institution.

" I am, dear Sir,

" Your much obliged, and humble servant,

" C. N. PERRAULT, M.D."

To A. Johnstone, Esq. Sub-Secretary, London Vaccine Institution, 52, Burr Street, Tower Hill, London.

" Smyrna, October 9, 1824.

" SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of several packets of vaccine lymph which have, from time to time, been presented to me by the masters of vessels trading to this place. For the most part these have reached me during the summer months, not uncommonly after a passage of fifty days and upwards. In this state it has almost always been decomposed and useless, nevertheless, as we are frequently obliged to depend on a precarious supply from Malta or Constantinople, let me beg the favour of you to continue your benevolent gift at least during the winter months, when quick passages are frequently made, and the diminished temperature is favourable to its preservation. In this country where smallpox was formerly as much dreaded as plague, and scarcely less destructive, it is now little known or feared, comparatively. Vaccination is extensively practised and encouraged, and confidence in its protective influence is, I am happy to say, almost universal.

" I observe that your institution is in the habit of bestowing its diploma on those who are engaged in the prosecution of its humane objects, permit me to beg the favour of one for each of the two following gentlemen of this place, viz. J. Zimmerman, M.D., and J. Icard, M.D., whose exertions in promoting vaccination deserve much praise, and by whom I am sure this mark of your notice will

be duly appreciated. To the first named gentleman particularly, the poor of this city, as well as of the neighbouring villages, are much indebted for his gratuitous and charitable dispensation of the blessings it is calculated to confer. I beg your acceptance of 2*l.* 2*s.*, which will be paid on application to Chas. Mac Rae, Esq. Hon. Wm. Fraser, and Co. Cornhill; and am, with best wishes for the welfare of the institution,

“ Sir, your most obedient servant,

“ JOHN CUTHB. CLARKE,

“ Surgeon British Factory.”

To A. Johnstone, Esq. 52, Burr-street, Tower-hill, London.

“ London, November 10, 1824.

“ SIR,—Ever since my embarkation into the pursuit of medical and chirurgical science, I have been exceedingly zealous in the cause of vaccination, from a consciousness of the great blessings which have been conferred on mankind, and the thousands of lives of our fellow creatures that have been rescued from an untimely end, by the introduction of so blessed a discovery.

“ Under these impressions, I feel extremely anxious to become an honorary member of “ The London Vaccine Institution for the Prevention of Smallpox,” and of which you have the high honour of being treasurer. Should my application meet with the sanction of the Board of Managers, depend on it, Sir, no exertions, on my part, shall be wanting, to promote, as far as lies in my humble power, the interests of the society, which is at once calculated to ameliorate the sufferings of mankind.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your very obedient humble servant,

“ ROBERT JOHNSTON.”

P.S. Any attendant expenses will, with great pleasure, be discharged, on the delivery of the diploma, at No. 4, Harris-place, Oxford-street.”

To Dr. Walker, London Vaccine Institution.

“ 22, White Hart Place, Kennington-lane, Surrey, Dec. 6, 1824.

“ SIR,—I have taken the liberty to address you, supposing (from your connection with the London Vaccine Institution,) you are the most suitable person to whom I can apply; I trust you will, therefore, excuse my freedom, and favour me with an answer to the request I am now going to make.—It is my wish to be appointed a gratuitous vaccinator of your society, that is, to obtain the sanction and authority of the society, to vaccinate gratuitously in my own neighbourhood, which is very populous, being near Kennington Cross, Surrey. It might be proper for me to state, that I have been in practice, as a surgeon and apothecary, which I commenced in Essex, in the year 1814, and have practised also in other places; at

present I am acting as chemist and apothecary, confining my practice to my own residence, not intending to visit; being necessarily at home, and having some leisure, I wish to devote a part in a manner that would be beneficial to the neighbourhood; the only advantage I propose to myself, being the increased intercourse it might bring me, with the population at large. It is true I could pursue this plan without being connected with your society; but am fully aware that your high sanction would prove an additional inducement to the lower class of people, to bring their children for vaccination. You will clearly understand that I seek not personal emolument, otherwise, than in the manner I have stated. If reference is necessary, I would mention the name of my brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Pryor, 43, Holborn Hill, who, I believe, is personally known to you, and have the honour to be,

“Yours respectfully,
“H. WASTIC.”

To Rees Price, Esq. Canton-street.

“Paris, November, 12, 1824.

“DEAR SIR,—Being acquainted with several friends in Paris, who have the honour of being members of that flourishing establishment, the London Vaccine Institution, which, in the cause of charity, benevolence, and humanity, stands highest in the kingdom; many of the French faculty sincerely lament the want of an institution founded on the same laudable basis, and I can assure you that its merits are by them highly appreciated. You cannot, then, be surprised at my feeling particularly desirous of becoming a member of so honourable an institution, as you have that honour, (which I cannot envy, yet dearly wish to share,) perhaps I might beg of you to propose me as a member, and should any recommendation be necessary, I feel confident that you can afford it to the satisfaction of all parties. The bearer of this letter is a particular friend of mine, who will shortly return to Paris, and by whom you can send me an answer.

“I have the honour of subscribing myself,

“Dear Sir,

“Yours truly,

“FERDINAND HENRY GORE.”

OBSERVATIONS ON VACCINATION.

From the different modes of applying the lancet in Inoculation, some little varieties in the appearance of the pock, and some little difference in the time of the appearances, are produced.

If the inoculation be effected by an extremely slight, superficial puncture, a small red spot is produced, which, for three or four days, will only have the appearance of the bite of some small insect. At the end of a week, there will generally be only the appearance of a small vesicle; and the pock will be a day or two later than usual in the exhibition of all its different appearances.

The pock, through all its stages, will preserve a circular form, spherical or orbicular in the beginning; but, as it acquires its full dimensions, becoming flattened, and even hollow or depressed, on its summit. At this period the pock, at its circumference, is generally considerably elevated; sometimes, even, in a small degree overhanging its basis. But it sometimes happens, that, under the characteristic inflammation, the tumified, indurated part, surrounding the pock, is almost, or altogether, as much elevated as the margin of the pock, which then resembles a circular plane or depression, on the elevated, inflamed, indurated areola.

If, on application of the lancet, any considerable incision be made, the pock, in its circumference, puts on a shape corresponding with the form of the surface of the cutis, which had been denuded, or had the cuticle separated from it in the inoculation.

In the central part of the pock a slight ulceration and formation of pus takes place; so that the continuity of cells, which constitutes the structure of the pock, instead of forming a spheroidal congeries, takes on an annular form, surrounding the drop, and sometimes more deeply-seated mass of pus in the centre, produced by the wound from the lancet, at the time of the inoculation.

Round the pock there is, from an early period, a slight appearance of inflammation, which, on the circulation being quickened, exhibits the appearance of a throbbing, synchronous with the pulsations of the arteries producing it; but which is unaccompanied with pain: and, when about the tenth day of the inoculation, the disease is at its height, this efflorescence, or erythematous inflammation, forms a distinct kind of halo, or areola, which, in Europeans, is of a red or crimson tint; but which, in Blacks and people of colour, is simply of a darker hue than their own complexions.

This characteristic induration, which is always accompanied with a degree of symptomatic fever, seems the most infallible criterion of the vaccination being complete, as it takes place whether the pock have been preserved whole, or have been ruptured during its progress; and though, after its passing away, the pock is generally converted into a firm, peculiar kind of crust or scab, of a dark brown colour, the changes of the pock beginning at its centre; yet,

—— it sometimes happens, from the matter of the pock having been freely discharged, that the characteristic crust is of a diminished size, and of a colour less intensely dark;

—— it sometimes happens that, from violence done to the pock, this crust is altogether prevented, and ulceration takes place;

—— it sometimes happens, when the vaccine effect has passed away, (the areola disappeared,) that the pock, instead of drying and hardening into any thing like the peculiar crust or scab, has the character of some previously existing eruption determined to the part, and becomes unfirm, or of loose texture, light-coloured and of irregular form, like a portion of concremented pus, whereby the previous eruption is often carried off. By a discharge from the part at such a time, other complaints are sometimes removed, as the excessive intolerance of light with which weak-eyed children are tormented, discharges from the ears, &c.

Under all these different appearances, the characteristic inflammation having previously had place, the protection is complete.—J. W.

ON THE SMALLPOX.

In whatever way the smallpox were first produced, it appears that the first notice we have of them, in history, is given by Arabian writers. In an old Arabic manuscript, preserved in the library at Leyden, it is stated, "In this year, (that of the birth of Mahomet,) the smallpox and measles made their appearance in Arabia."

In the account of the siege of Mecca, in the sixth century, as given by El Hameesy, an Arabian author, and related by the celebrated traveller Mr. Bruce, it is said that Abreha, who commanded the expedition against Mecca, "had now refreshed his army, when there appeared, coming from the sea, a flock of birds called Ababil, having faces like lions, and each of them in his claws holding a small stone like a pea, which they let fall on Abreha's army, so that they were all destroyed." At this time the smallpox and measles first broke out in Arabia, and almost destroyed the army of Abreha. On this relation it is ingeniously observed by the late Dr. Woodville, in his history of the smallpox, that "it is evidently consistent with the genius and machinery of fable, to suppose the Ababil symbolical of a pestiferous contagion, and the stones like peas carried in their claws, emblematic of variolous pustules, by which the whole story becomes connected and intelligible."

The following extracts from different authors may give some idea of the destruction and desolation heretofore occasioned by the smallpox in every quarter of the world.

From the London Bills of Mortality, it appears, that the smallpox have, upon an average, annually destroyed more than 2020 persons during seventy-five years, ending in 1777; the total amount being 151,570; and during twenty-four years, ending in 1800, there were 43,660, cut off by it in the metropolis; making 195,230 victims in ninety-nine years.

But the destruction made by this pestilential disease has, probably, been still much greater than is here stated, since those bills do not include the deaths in the two populous parishes of Pancras and Mary-la-bone, in which the Foundling and Smallpox Hospitals are situated.

About the year 1757, the smallpox broke out in Burford, Oxfordshire, occasioned, as was generally supposed, by some infected clothes being sent there from London. It raged with all the fury of a plague, from a short time after Michaelmas, till near Midsummer following, during which time it was computed to have carried off upwards of 900 of the inhabitants. In consequence of the disease, the market was suspended, the country people not venturing to attend it. The provisions were left at some distance from the town, with the prices affixed, when the townspeople fetched them, leaving the money in their place, which was suffered to remain some time exposed to the air, to prevent the extension of the disease. It carried off, in many instances, whole families; so that, on a moderate calculation, considerably more than one half of the population of the town was swept away.

At Edinburgh, according to Dr. Monro, *one tenth* of the whole population was cut off by the smallpox.

In France, it has been calculated that the proportion of deaths by the smallpox, was *one fifteenth* of the whole mortality. According to Dr. Colon, from 60,000 to 72,000 fell annually by the disease. In 1799, 15,000 were cut off by it in Paris alone; and, in one particular year, Dr. Moreau says, that no less than 20,000 died of it.

By a report of the Central Committee at Paris, made November 24, 1802, it appears, that in the four preceding months, out of 5463 who died, 1417, or upwards of *one fourth*, died by smallpox; and that in those parts of the city where it principally raged, no fewer than 923 deaths out of 2681, or about *one third*, were occasioned by it.

In the year 1749, 6000 out of 32,000 inhabitants of Montpelier, died of the smallpox.

In Rome 6000 perished by the smallpox in six months : in Naples, 16,000 died in the year 1768 ; and in Palermo, 8000 in 1799.

In Geneva, according to Dr. Odier, from the year 1661 to 1772, 76,000 died, of whom 3972, or about *one in twenty*, fell victims to the smallpox.

At the Hague, from 1755 to 1769, the deaths, by smallpox amounted to more than *one in thirteen*.

Dr. Faust of Buckeburg, in a printed circular letter to the plenipotentiaries at the congress of Rastadt in 1799, proposing a scheme for the extirpation of the smallpox, confidently asserts, that in Germany alone, this disease destroys 70,000 persons annually, or nearly 200 per diem.

From Dr. Timoni's account, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society in 1714, it appears, that at Constantinople, before the adoption of inoculation, even one half of those infected with smallpox, have fallen victims to it.

Dr. Macdonald, of Hamburgh, calculates, that the smallpox proves fatal to 40,000,000 every century ; Dr. Sacco of Milan, to 60,000,000 ; and Dr. Lettsom of London to 21,000,000 in Europe alone, which should make his computation amount to not less than 100,000,000 ; the other quarters of the globe being so much more extensive than that of Europe, and the people so ignorant of the medical art.

The smallpox is said to have been so malignant in Russia, as to have destroyed annually 2,000,000 of the subjects of that vast empire, its ravages among the remote villages being little inferior to those of the plague. The number is stated by Dr. Woodville, on the authority of Baron Dimsdale, who, he observes afterwards, admitted that it might be too large. Guthrie thinks it not improbable, that the population of those regions, the *Officina Gentium*, which formerly enabled them to pour such immense numbers over Europe, (as also over the southern parts of Asia, under Gengischan and Tamerlane,) has been greatly lessened by this disorder.

According to Dr. Rehman, physician to the embassy from the court of St. Petersburg to China, in no country has the smallpox made more horrible ravages, than among the wandering inhabitants of Siberia, the Bucattese, the Tongusians, the Ostiacks, &c. In 1767, the smallpox was introduced by a sick soldier into Kamtschatka, whereby 20,000 persons were cut off, to the utter depopulation of extensive tracts of that country. It is now a fact well known, that the Kamtschadale nation has been almost entirely destroyed by this disease, the number of individuals remaining at present not exceeding 600.

Le Pere D'Entrecolles says, the Tartars consider the smallpox as a species of the plague ; whence, as soon as it is discovered that any one is taken ill of it, every person abandons him, and he finds no other resource than in the goodness of his constitution.

Captain Turner, in the account of his embassy to the court of the Teshoo Lama in Thibet, draws a melancholy picture of the ravages of the smallpox and its dreadful consequences. Its fatality is so well known, and so seriously apprehended, that, whenever it appears, those who are not attacked immediately abandon their habitations, and leave the miserable victims to perish. He says, he has seen many villages thus deserted ; and that the capital once remained three years without inhabitants, who did not return till it was supposed to be purged from this pestilence.

In China, where the population is immense, the numbers who annually die of the smallpox, the most loathsome, next to the leprosy, of all diseases, is incalculable.

In India, the mortality occasioned by the natural smallpox has been immense : it has been said, that no less than one out of three have died of it. The terror and anxiety felt during the season in which it prevailed, were inexpressible ; and even the inoculation of it was usually fatal to one in sixty or seventy, of the children born there of European parents.

Mr. Christie, the chief of the medical staff at Ceylon, in a letter to Sir Walter Farquhar, dated Columbo, Nov. 19, 1802, says, that in addition to the ravages actually committed by the disease itself, in the population of the country, whole villages were often destroyed in consequence of its appearance only, as it was by no means uncommon, in the more remote parts of the country, for the whole inhabitants of a village to desert their homes on the first appearance of the smallpox, flee into the jungle, and leave to their fate their unfortunate relations and friends, who chanced to be infected; and these, if they escaped the dire attacks of this dreadful distemper, too often fell victims to want, or to their no less relentless enemies, the savage wild beasts, which abound in the unfrequented parts of this island.

In September, 1800, I was witness to a most distressing scene of this kind, in the neighbourhood of Ballicaloa, on the eastern side of the island. The smallpox had broken out in the village of Enore, about the middle of July; and so great was the panick occasioned amongst the inhabitants, that all those in health immediately deserted their habitations, and left the helpless sick without any assistance whatever.

When I visited the village on the fourth of September, the infection had ceased, and the inhabitants were beginning to return to their usual residence, once a flourishing village, but which they now found desolate and waste, in consequence of their precipitate desertion.

Out of thirteen infected persons, six had died, and seven remained in a miserable, emaciated state. These survivors gave me the following melancholy recital, which was too certainly verified by the appearance of the village.

On the departure of the inhabitants in health, the elephants, spotted tigers, and wild boars, immediately came down from the jungle, pulled down the fences, rooted up and destroyed the young trees, ate the stores of rice and other provisions, and what is still more horrible, carried off the sick, or at least consumed the bodies of the sick; for it is certain, that in one house, where three sick persons had been left, not the least vestige of their remains could be found on the return of the inhabitants to the village."

"When that shocking and fatal malady, the smallpox, first made its appearance among the natives of Botany Bay, it was truly shocking," says Governor Hunter, "to go round the coves of the rocks, where nothing was now to be seen but men, women, and children, lying dead. As we had never seen any of these people, who had been in the smallest degree marked with the smallpox, we had reason to suppose they had never before been affected by it, and consequently are strangers to any method of treating it; and if we consider the different attitudes the dead bodies had been found in, we may easily believe, that when the malady assumes the appearance of this disorder, they are immediately deserted by all their friends, and left to perish for want of sustenance."

So lately as the year 1793, the smallpox was conveyed to the Isle of France, by a Dutch ship, and 5400 persons perished with it there in six weeks.

When the smallpox first broke out in Otaheite, and the destruction was so great as to threaten the depopulation of the island, the infected places were put under a kind of quarantine. A sort of order of priests stick wands in the ground, round any part which they choose to forbid the people to enter. It is then said to be under the Taboo, and carefully shunned by the simple natives.

In the year 1718, the tribe of Hottentots, at the Cape of Good Hope, were almost extirpated, by means of some clothes sent ashore to them, to be washed, from a Dutch East India ship, where a few boys had had the smallpox on the passage. When the ignorant natives found that the

disease spread among them by contagion, they drew lines round the infected districts, and shot any of the enclosed persons who attempted to break through them.

Cassem Aga, the ambassador from Tripoli, declared that about thirty in a hundred died there from the smallpox, by infection; but that inoculation is so old a practice, that no one remembers its first rise; that it is generally resorted to in the towns from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, and practised also by the wild Arabs; and extended as far southward, on the African continent, as the river Senegal.

To the desolation first made there by the smallpox, even much of the success of the irresistibly impetuous followers of Mahomet has been attributed.

“The army and most of their attendants, except their children, having previously had the smallpox, would introduce it into every fresh province they invaded, where it would attack nineteen in every twenty of the inhabitants, and prove fatal to one fourth of the whole people; when the contagion is first introduced among barbarians, its mortality usually rises to this proportion. Let us picture to ourselves the wretched distress that must inevitably result from such complicated calamities. In circumstances so embarrassing, few nations could resist a foreign invasion. It hence appears, that a principal cause of the revolutions of nations is buried in the darkest oblivion.”

On the Origin and the Establishment of the Practice of Vaccination.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century a discovery was announced in England, by which one of the most tormenting and grievous diseases with which mankind has ever been afflicted, might be struck off from the catalogue of human calamities.

In the dairy counties of England, in the south of Ireland, and in different parts of the continent, the Cowpox has long been known to be a preservative against the Smallpox.

The milkers, in handling the teats and udder of the diseased animal, their fingers already scratched with the thorns and briars of the field, had thus inoculated themselves, accidentally, in the parts where the skin was broken. The country people, traditionally informed, from time immemorial, of the effects of such casual infection, had, in some instances, designedly, inoculated themselves, their children, or friends.

In 1795, Dr. Adams, now physician to the Smallpox Hospital, through information he received from Dr. Jenner; and the late Dr. Beddoes of Bristol, in quotation of a letter he had received from Mr. Rolph, announced the invaluable discovery to the public.

“The Cowpox is a disease well known to the dairy-farmers in Gloucestershire. What is extraordinary, as far as facts have hitherto been ascertained, the person who has been infected is rendered insensible to the variolous poison.”—*Adams on Morbid Poisons*, 8vo. page 136. 1795.

“I have learned from my own observation, and the testimony of some old practitioners, that susceptibility to the Smallpox is destroyed by the Cowpox; a disease from cows, which is a malady more unpleasant than dangerous.”—*Beddoes's Queries concerning Inoculation*. 8vo. 1795.

In the following year, the disease was alluded to by the late Dr. Woodville, the predecessor of Dr. Adams.

“It has been conjectured that the Smallpox might have been derived from some disease of brute animals: and, if it be true that the mange, affecting dogs, can communicate a species of itch to man; or that a person having received a certain disorder from handling the teats of cows, is thereby rendered insensible to variolous infection ever afterwards, as some

have asserted ; then the conjecture is not improbable."—*Woodville's History of Inoculation*. 8vo. page 7. 1796.

In June, 1798, Dr. Jenner first published his "Inquiry into the Cowpox," in which it appears, that his first experiment of Vaccination was from the hand of a dairy-maid, (Sarah Nelmes,) infected from her master's cows at Berkeley. The more accurately to observe the progress of the infection, he selected a healthy boy, about eight years old, for the purpose of inoculation for the Cowpox, and inserted matter from a sore on the hand of the dairy-maid, on the 14th of May, 1796. The appearance of the incisions in their progress to a state of maturation, he says, were much the same as when produced in a similar manner by variolous matter. "This appearance," he says, "was in great measure new to me, and I ever shall recollect the pleasing sensations it excited ; as, from its similarity to the pustule produced by variolous inoculation, it incontestably pointed out the close connection between the two diseases, and almost anticipated the result of my future experiments."

William Summers, a child of five years and a half old, was inoculated March 16, 1798, from the nipples of an infected cow ; from Summers, William Pead, a boy of eight years old, was inoculated March 28th ; from Pead, several children and adults were inoculated, from one of whom, Hannah Excell, a healthy girl of seven years old, and four other children, were inoculated ; and from one of these, (Mary Pead, five years old,) J. Barge, a boy of seven years old, was inoculated—proving, at that time, that the matter in passing from one human subject to another, through four gradations, lost none of its original properties. It is since proved, that it is never deteriorated by passing through any indefinite number of patients.

In London we occasionally had had notice of the disease, and of its wonderful effects, at the different Medical Theatres, as I have heard myself, from the late Dr. Hawes, before my going abroad in 1797, at Guy's Hospital, but only with the attention that one naturally gives to a report, so incredible that one cannot receive it, and therefore does not trouble one's head any more about it, without further excitement. Dr. Sims, also, President of the London Medical Society, had made similar communications, at their meetings in Bolt Court.

"When I was in company," says Dr. Pearson, "with the late Mr. John Hunter, about nine years ago, I heard him communicate the information he had received from Dr. Jenner, that, in Gloucestershire, an infectious disorder frequently prevailed among the milch cows, named the Cowpox, in which there was an eruption on their teats ; that those who milked such cows were liable to be affected with pustulous eruptions on their hands, which were also called the Cowpox ; that such persons as had undergone this disease could not be infected by the variolous poison ; and that, as no patient had been known to die of the Cowpox, the practice of inoculation of the virus of this disease, to supersede the Smallpox, might be found, on experience, to be a great improvement in physic.

"I noted these observations, and constantly related them when on the subject of the Smallpox, in every course of lectures which I have given since that time."

The late Dr. Woodville was the first who drew that protection from the dairies of London, which is now the consolation of the western as well as the eastern hemisphere.

These two physicians, Woodville and Pearson, may, in fact, be considered as the founders of the new inoculation in the metropolis ; and from London the practice has rapidly extended throughout the world.

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* *Devises of land, or money charged on land, or to be laid out in land, are void; but money or stock may be given by will, if not directed to be laid out in land.*